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MTI REPORTS MAY WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS TO BE HELD IN HUNGARY

LD031906 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI)--Under the coordinated training plan of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, military exercises are to be held in May on the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic by the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian, Soviet and Czechoslovak national armies. The operations will be led by the defence minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

CEMA METAL WORK COMMISSION--The 53d session of the CEMA Permament Commission for Cooperation in the area of metal working was held in Bucharest between 24 and 27 April. The commission examined the implementation of special long-term cooperation programs on securing raw materials for the member states; the joint manufacture of metallurgical installations; and the results of the Sixth International Conference on the Automation of Production Processes. It also discussed the development of cooperation between the member states up to 1990 in the supply of rolled goods, railroad stock and so forth. The commission also established guidelines for its future activities. "The proceedings were held in a working atmosphere and a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding." [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 79 p 5 AU]

CEMA OIL, GAS COMMISSION--The 50th session of the standing CEMA commission for the oil and gas industry ended on 27 April in Neubrandenburg. Participating in the 5-day conference were delegations of the CEMA member countries Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, the CSSR as well as a Yugoslav delegation. The conference focused on the preparation and implementation of measures of the long-run target program for cooperation in the field of power, raw materials and fuels, including the further increase in the extraction depth for oil as well as the economical and rational utilization of fuels and power in that branch of industry. In addition, problems related to scientific-technical cooperation for developing efficient processes and equipment were deliberated on. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

POLISH DAILY COMMENTS ON NATO PLANS FOR NUCLEAR ARMS

ID031358 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 3 May 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 3 May, PAP--In its commentary on NATO plans the Polish Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE writes: "The defence ministers of the North Atlantic Pact hold their spring session in May each year. The debates are always preceded by an increased activity of NATO preparatory organs, most important of which is the Nuclear Planning Group. The group's debates in April were centered round the basic problem of the modernization of NATO nuclear arms in Europe."

"Which NATO countries would agree to the deployment of new arms on their territories is an open question, and the whole issue remains misty," writes the daily. It asks whether the so-called "grey zone" arms would influence debates concerning the reduction of armed forces in Europe, and would they be included in the SALT-3 negotiations, which will probably be more precise in defining nuclear potential limits than the previous SALT talks.

It is impossible to answer these questions now. One thing is certain, though: Any attempts to give a new rank to nuclear armaments in Western Europe, regardless of the motive, will not diminish, but increase all the difficulties which have for years been accompanying disarmament ventures. The governments of the socialist states have always been of the opinion that this problem can only be solved in a radical way, by de-nuclearizing central Europe and taking all the ensuing consequences into account.

POLISH ARMY PAPER VIEWS NATO'S MILITARY EXERCISES

ID301622 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 30 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 30 April, PAP--ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish Army daily, carries an extensive article on the situation in NATO in connection with the recent maneouvres. The article, entitled "Polluting of the Atmosphere," reads in parts:

"The first three months of the current year provided many examples testifying to the fact that the NATO leadership does not attempt to diminish the momentum of military demonstrations. The maneouvres 'Reforger-79', 'Certain Sentinel' and 'Wintex-79' were the main enterprises propagating military might as the chief element of pressure. The machine of military demonstrations was set into motion and from the very beginning rolled quickly. "European NATO states plan to spend over 70,000 million dollars on military purposes with the United States military spendings on these aims reaching some 120,000 million dollars. NATO politicians speak about disarmament but at the same time accept funds to fuel the arms race. Chief NATO states differ in their stands as regards many issues but they agree to strengthen the NATO military potential. Recently, some politicians of the present governmental coalition in the FRG stipulate that they desire to see the Bonn's enhanced activity in disarmament negotiations.

The point is, however, that the practice is different than these declarations. The recent big NATO military maneouvres which involved some 60,000 Bundeswehr soldiers were observed by Chancellor Schmidt and Minister Apel, [words indistinct] military demonstrations. Also Franz- Joseph Strauss was there as an observer.

There is a known thesis which needs no clarifications that the military policy pursued by the FRG governmental coalition (SPD and FDP) is such a field of activity which the opposition (Christian Democrats) least criticize. Clearly, as the recent maneouvres so confirm nothing has changed in this field.

PAP CITES POLISH PAPERS ON U.S.-USSR SALT TALKS

LD010632 Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Press review on SALT TALKS]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May, PAP--"The Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of the strategic offensive armaments (SALT-II) are now one of the disarmament ventures that stand the greatest chance of being successfully implemented. Statements made by the Soviet and American representatives [word indistinct] many other facts, including very lively contacts between representatives of the two powers in the past few weeks, indicate that the talks are entering the final stage and the moment of the signature of a SALT-II will soon take place," says TRYBUNA LUDU in an extensive article headlined "military detente -- hopes and difficulties."

"The signature of a SALT-II treaty will be of a great importance for the international situation. The undertaking of obligations by the world's two greatest powers to limit the race in the field of the specially destructive weapons will be the greatest and the most concrete step, made so far in military detente, to stop the arms race," says the daily.

"Our world is not yet a world of peace. There exist forces which view the murderous arms race and the striving to gain a strategic edge as the best road into the future. These are the same forces which benefit from the arms race and from the mad waste. These forces are trying to prevent the treaties which aim at the limitation of strategic armaments, at the consolidation of strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes.

"In the face of the approaching day of the signing of a SALT-II agreement a mobilization of the cold war proponents is taking place in the United States and Western Europe. They are aiming against the still not signed treaty with new missiles and old anti-communist bugbears.

"In our time, peace is the indispensable (?condition) of social progress. Only in peace the nations can settle their life in accordance with their will. Only in peace it is possible to use the growing production, scientific and technical capabilities for improving the living standards, for eliminating hunger, poverty and diseases. The progress would have been faster if less money could be spent on the production of the means of destruction and annihiliation--on armaments. But it is certainly not the socialist countries that have imposed the arms race upon the world, the daily concludes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HELMUT SCHMIDT'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Need for Closer Ties

LD031244 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Sofia--The Federal Republic and Bulgaria see new positive starting points for further strengthening their relations at all levels, especially in the economic field. This was said today to be the result of talks between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian state and party leaders. Both sides consider it to be necessary and desirable to intensify economic cooperation between the two countries and to put new impetus into German-Bulgarian projects as part of a program to encourage investment. The relationship between the two countries, which was likewise described by Sofia and Bonn as very good, should furthermore be intensified in the cultural field.

According to government spokesman Klaus Boelling, the federal chancellor, who is the first Bonn head of government to visit Bulgaria and who is reciprocating the November 1975 visit to the Federal Republic by Zhivkov, expressed the hope that the present stable situation in Europe could be carried over into the eighties. He described his talks in the economic field as a "new level of cooperation with Bulgaria."

On the subject of detente and disarmament in Europe, Schmidt said that if the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks were to be successfully concluded, there would be a "forward movement" in the Vienna MBFR talks, possibly even this autumn.

The federal chancellor, who laid wreaths at the grave of the unknown soldier and at graves of German soldiers from World War I following a short tour of the city, then flew to Varna on the Black Sea coast accompanied by Zhivkov. After a short tour of the Bulgarian "Gold Coast," where numerous FRG citizens sunbathe every year, he flies back to the Federal Republic tomorrow.

Luncheon for Zhivkov

AU031626 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today gave a luncheon at the Sofia VIP Hotel in Sofia in honor of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. Helmut Schmidt and Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed toasts emphasizing that the relations between the two countries were developing in a favorable and (?fruitful) manner (?so that) they can contribute to the further expansion and deepening of the cooperation in the name of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

'Friendly, Constructive Talks'

AU031950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] Today at the Boyana Residence the official talks between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor, continued. Issues of bilateral cooperation and problems of the international situation were discussed in a friendly and constructive spirit. While discussing bilateral relations it was emphasized that the present high-level talks are a guiding point for the further development of Bulgarian-FRG relations. The constant contacts at state, parliamentary, trade union and youth levels that have continued to expand were also noted.

The economic ties between the two countries were also discussed and special attention was devoted to the development of trade exchange, production sharing, building of joint projects, cooperation with third parties, international tourism and international transportation. Concrete issues of further expanding ties in economic spheres were also discussed.

Discussing the issue of expanding the cultural exchange, the organization of days devoted to the FRG culture in Bulgaria and to the 1,330th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state in the FRG were also noted.

While discussing the international situation special attention was devoted to issues of detente, security and cooperation in Europe. The problem of disarmament was discussed in detail and the need for intensifying the conditions for achieving a general and full disarmament under international control was also pointed out. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mr Helmut Schmidt devoted major attention in their talks to the preparations for the Madrid meeting and for the Vienna talks. The importance of their successful termination was also emphasized. Views on the situation in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia were also exchanged.

FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt laid a wreath at the fraternal grave in Freedom Park in Sofia today and paid homage to the memory of those who have perished for the freedom of Bulgaria.

Visit to Varna

AU032013 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] Varna, May 3 (BTA)--This evening Federal Chancellor Schmidt accompanied by his host the Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkov arrived in the city of Varna--Bulgaria's largest seaside town.

The two statesmen will continue their official talks here tomorrow and are expected to sign documents.

Today, on their way to Varna, Mr Helmut Schmidt and Mr Todor Zhivkov stopped over in the city of Veliko Turnovo for several hours. Veliko Turnovo is an old Bulgarian town. It was a capital city of the second Bulgarian state in the period from 1187 to 1393. Helmut Schmidt and Zhivkov went signtseeing in Veliko Turnovo.

Shipbuilding Institute Visit

AU041020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Summary] The visit of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and of Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, to Varna Okrug continues.

This morning Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Helmut Schmidt and those accompanying them, visited the shipbuilding institute, where they were welcomed by Todor Stoichev, member of the State Council, and first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee. The institute director briefed the guests on the institute's activities.

Later, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Helmut Schmidt left for the Evsinograd Residence, where they are continuing their official talks.

TEXT OF ZHIVKOV TOAST AT LUCHEON IN CORFU 29 APR REPORTED

AU0213338 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 79 p 1,2 AU

[Text of Todor Zhivkov toast at official luncheon given in his honor by Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, on 29 April on the island of Corfu]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, it gives me particular pleasure to express my cordial gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded to me in this beautiful part of Greece and for the kind words you addressed to Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people.

I cannot help digressing from my prepared text in order to express most sincere gratitude, on my own behalf and on behalf of those accompanying me, for the exceptionally warm and cordial hospitality, which you, Mr Prime Minister, and your colleagues are showing us. I would also like to thank the inhabitants of this island for the extremely warm and cordial hospitality with which they have greeted us. I deliberately do not say the inhabitants of the town, because they number about 30,000, because a much greater number of people gathered in the streets to welcome us. I would even say it was the entire population of the island. We saw how they applauded you, Mr Prime Minister, and us with you.

All this is a new conformation of the fact that the foundations we have laid, together with you, Mr Karamanlis, as regards the development of Bulgarian-Greek relations, are producing great results and are becoming a great material force.

I subscribe to your statement about the significance of our personal contacts in creating an atmosphere of trust and understanding between the two peoples and in connection with the ascending development of Bulgarian-Greek relations. Our friendly meetings have become a good tradition and I can only wish that they should always be as productive as this time. In this connection I recall a wise saying of the Greek people: "Wealth is not a friend, but friends are wealth."

It would take quite a long time to enumerate all the positive results that have been achieved up to now. The main factor is that our relations have entered the stage of a durable and longterm development, which reveals the constructive force of mutual cooperation between the two neighbor countries, regardless of the existing differences in their social systems. As for achieving even more in this respect, this depends entirely upon our common good will, our common wish and our common mutual efforts.

The adoption of coordinated trends for a further upsurge of Bulgarian-Greek economic cooperation represents categorical new proof of the existence of a conscious striving and of a common will even more thoroughly to utilize all opportunities of the increasing economic potential, and of the fact that the two countries are direct neighbors, to the advantage of both countries. The constant development and expansion of cultural and tourist exchanges fully accords with the interests of both our peoples as well.

Mr Prime Minister, the beneficial development of Bulgarian-Greek cooperation represents an important contribution to the improvement of the general atmosphere in the Balkan area and is in full conformity with the constructive spirit of Helsinki. We are devoting constant efforts to the consolidation of peace, security, understanding and cooperation on our peninsula, to the creation of durable, friendly relations with all neighbors. Being profoundly convinced of the correctness of this policy, we are pursuing it unrelentingly and we will continue to pursue it in the future with the same good will as hitherto.

I am glad to note the identical views of our two countries as regards the fact that in our time there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente. Lasting peace can be achieved only if we alleviate international tension and if this alleviation is transformed into an irreversible process, if detente extends also to the military sector. That is why we support all constructive proposals aimed at revealing and implementing effective measures for stopping the armaments race and for proceeding toward real disarmament.

The present international development is standing at a crucial crossroads. The consolidation of positive trends is meeting stubborn resistance on part of the reactionary forces, which are trying to bring mankind back to the "cold war" period by fanning hotbeds of tension and inciting conflicts, as well as by having recourse to direct military intervention.

In our opinion, the separatist deal signed between Egypt and Israel not only contradicts the all-Arab interests, but also represents a serious obstacle to the achievement of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. The problem in this area can only be resolved comprehensively and justly if Israel withdraws from all Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own state, are fully restored.

On the Cyprus question our country constantly advocates that there must be a peaceful and just settlement in conformity with the interests of both the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots and in conformity with peace and understanding in that part of the world, while at the same time the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalined status of the Republic of Cyprus must be observed.

Esteemed Mr Karamanlis, I am convinced that this renewed meeting of ours will again represent a new step forward along the path of good neighborly relations, a path along which we have already considerably advanced, a path along which I sincerely hope we will continue to advance together also in the future.

Thanking you once more for your hospitality and for the friendly kindness of your welcome to us, which we accept and appreciate as an expression of respect for the People's Republic of Bulgaria and for the Bulgarian people, I take pleasure in proposing a toast:

To the progress and prosperity of the friendly Greek people!

To the health of Mr Konstandinos Tsatsos, the President of the Republic of Greece!

To your health, esteemed Mr Prime Minister!

USSR'S PATOLICHEV VISITS TRADE FACILITIES, HOLDS TALKS

AU032019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Summary] A celebration marking the opening of the new house of the Soviet trade representation in Bulgaria was held today. Grisha Filipov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Tsola Dragoycheva; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; ministers and deputy ministers attended the celebration. Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, were also present."

Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, conveyed greetings.

Trade Discussed

AU032020 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 3 (BTA)--The foreign trade ministers of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, Mr Knristo Khristov and Mr Nikolay Patolichev, today gave the highest appraisal to the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

In the course of two days Mr Patolichev, who arrived here today, will discuss the problems of the further development of trade and economic ties with his Bulgarian colleague.

The Bulgarian side stressed the significance of this cooperation for the development of the promising branches of Bulgaria's economy.

It was pointed out that economic links between Bulgaria and the USSR will continue to expand and deepen and will play an important role in the all-round development of the relations between the two countries.

Bulgaria and the USSR daily exchange goods worth 16 million roubles. According to the business circles of the two countries the process of specialization and cooperation is of decisive importance for the uninterrupted development of the bilateral economic dialogue between the two countries.

Mutual trade in 1979 is expected to increase 51 times over 1946.

CORRECTIONS TO ZHIVKOV 27 APR SPEECH TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The following corrections to the item entitled "Zhivkov Addresses 27 Apr National Assembly Session," published in the 30 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, C 1 through C 16, are supplied from Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 28 April:

Page C 1, third paragraph, line four, should read: "In 1978 basic funds amounting...."

Same paragraph, line five, should read: "...leva were invested so that an...."

Fourth paragraph, line four, should read: "...in 1975 to 58.1 percent in 1978...."

Fifth paragraph, line four, should read: "Bulgaria holds the first place among CEMA countries...."

Page C 2, third paragraph, line six, should read: "...within the past 3 years by 7.2...."

Page C 3, second paragraph, line two, should read: "...approaches be implemented with the purpose...."

Same paragraph, line three, should read: "...products, technologies, and the unification, standardization, typification and...."

Third paragraph, line two, should read: "...conference on overcoming the narrow approach to the organization of...."

Same paragraph, line three, should read: "...human labor alone, and of perfecting the socialist organization of labor while preserving the dialectical unity of its three elements...."

Fourth paragraph, line eleven, should read: "...as compared with 1975."

Last paragraph, line two, should read: "...the efforts and talents of the workers, brigades and of...."

Page C 4, first paragraph, line four, should read: "...broadly introducing a two-link and three-link structure of management."

Third paragraph, line six, should read: "...transportation, by a desire to establish united...."

Fifth paragraph, line one, should read: "...cost accounting and the regular formation of workers...."

Seventh paragraph, line six, should read: "We also came to correct decisions regarding certain basic problems of...."

Page C 5, first paragraph, line two, should read: "...and perfection of some economic area to perfecting all areas and spheres of activity and the entire mechanism of social management."

Third paragraph, line four, should read: "Bulgaria coexists with approximately 160...."

Fourth paragraph, line seven, should read: "Coexistence is also being exacerbated by such universal...."

Page C 16, first paragraph, line four, should read: "...in the areas of international policy, but we also have common interests. First place among them belongs to the question dear...."

BRIEFS

STATE GAZETTE PUBLICATION--The STATE GAZETTE published an instruction of the Council of Ministers on the creation of a center for the perfection of socialist labor organization, attached to the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 April 1979 p 3 AU]

KATUSHEV, HULA DISCUSS BILATERAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU021530 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "For All-round Cooperation; the 19th Session of the Intergovernmental CSSR-USSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Concluded"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--The 19th session of the CSSR-USSR intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation ended this Friday [27 April] in Prague. It discussed a wide range of questions for further all-round deepening of CSSR-USSR relations, aimed at solving the tasks of the two states' economic and social development. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Vaclav Hula, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; the Soviet delegation was headed by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Extraordinary attention was devoted to implementing the conclusions following from the May 1978 meeting between the CSSR party and government delegation, led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and the USSR party and government delegation, led by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from the meetings of government heads. The commission adopted a number of specific measures for working out proposals for developing production specialization and cooperation up to 1990 in selected branches of the processing industry, which will be aimed at developing all-round cooperation and enhancing efficiency, and at speeding up the scientific-technical development.

Questions connected with coordinating the state plans for the CSSR's and USSR's economic and social development and 1981-85 cooperation plans, as well as the expansion of cooperation in the foreign trade sector were also discussed. On the occasion of the 19th session an agreement was signed on cooperation in the sphere of electronics, and an agreement on cooperation in the organization of specialization and cooperation in the production of fodder harvester-cutters [sklizeci rezacky pice].

LENART ATTENDS USSR CONSUL'S RECEPTION IN BRATISLAVA

LD032226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Nikolay Goncharov, consul general of the USSR in Bratislava, gave a festive reception today on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany and the 9th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Present was Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other representatives. Congratulations were conveyed personally also by heads of consular offices in Bratislava.

STROUGAL RECEIVES BULGARIAN POWER MINISTER

LD031408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] In Prague today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Nikola Todoriev, Bulgarian minister of power supply, who is visiting Czechoslavakia.

In their talk they reviewed the development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation, especially in the economy. The two representatives valued the results attained and briefed each other about the major questions being solved by Czechoslavakia and Bulgaria in connection with the expansion of the fuel and power base. They also discussed possibilities of future production cooperation and specialization in engineering. The meeting was attended by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and power, and Khristo Shanov, Bulgarian ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO AFRICA

More Ethiopia Talks

LD031315 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek is today having talks with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, in Addis Ababa, as well as the Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis. These talks will conclude Bohuslav Chnoupek's official friendly visit to Ethiopia, from which he will leave for Mozambique.

End of Ethiopia Visit

LD031730 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today ended his official friendly visit to Ethiopia. Before his departure by air for Mozambique, he expressed great appreciation for the results of the visit and expressed the belief that the visit will contribute to further strengthening bilateral friendship and all-round cooperation.

He said that he had held talks with Ethiopia Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis and other officials on further strengthening Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations and topical international questions. They paid particular attention to the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa and Southeast Asia. They resolutely denounced the aggressive intentions of the Chinese leadership against Vietnam and expressed their solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

Minister Chnoupek noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovakia and socialist Ethiopia are participating in a united front against imperialism and all forms of oppression, colonialism and neocolonialism and for peace, disarmament and detente.

Mozambique Arrival, Bilateral Talks

LD032116 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today from Ethiopia for a three-day official working visit to Mozambique.

Later today, he had talks with his Mozambique counterpart Joaquim Alberto Chissano on bilateral questions.

The aim of the first visit by a Czechoslovak foreign minister to Mozambique is evaluation of the two countries' relations and discussion of major international issues. Czechoslovakia established diplomatic relations with Mozambique after Mozambique became independent in 1975. But friendly relations date back to the beginning of the liberation struggle of the Mozambique people against the colonizers.

PALESTINIAN REPRESENTATIVES INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST

AU292022 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[First of two installments of report on an interview by PRAVDA editor Julius P. Lorincz with representatives of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the council, and Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee]

[Excerpts] Khalid al-Fahum said about the Israeli-Egyptian separate accord:

"This is not a simple matter and in its essence it leads to the isolation of Egypt from the rest of the Arabs. In coordination with Israel, U.S. imperialism has succeeded in luring Cairo into its service. The objective of this is to establish a new pact to compensate for the defeat of the United States and Israel stemming from the victory of the people's revolution in Iran, which led to the disintegration of the CENTO Pact. The loss of Egypt is a great and palpable loss for us, but we are convinced that this is only temporary and that the Egyptian people, together with the rest of the Arab forces, will be capable of rectifying this treason to the interests of Egypt, the Palestinians and all Arabs. Just as the CENTO Pact and other pacts supported by the Americans failed, this plot, too, will end the same way. Imperialists, Zionists and capitulationists cannot find real allies. We have trust in the Egyptian people and in those forces that have not forgotten the accomplishments of the An-Nasir era in the lives of Egypt and the Arabs. History teaches us that the future will always belong to the people and not to imperialism or its proponents. And thus we are optimists despite the great loss, despite the complexity of the situation."

[Asked] what do you have to say to As-Sadat's referendum for getting support for the separate accord and for his policy, and his allegedly winning 99.95 percent of the votes, Khalid al-Hasan says:

"I know the Egyptian people and therefore I do not believe this result. Besides, we must not forget that a great part of these people are not politically aware enough and that propaganda played a role in this. As-Sadat made big promises and has awakened the cravings and instincts of these impoverished strata of the population, which today has enormous economic and social problems. Also, he gave them an unjustified hope of immediate prosperity. Let us recall only some of the aspects. A quantity of goods from the capitalist world flows to the Egyptian market through the Suez Canal's duty-free zone. What does this lead to? These goods reach the market at lower prices than Egyptian goods and this gradually curtails and halts production in Egyptian enterprises. In other words, while unemployment rises under this economic system, the moneyed bourgeoisie, the middlemen between foreign producers and domestic consumers, prosper. A further weakening of the domestic industry is in their interest. They are an unproductive stratum and a great burden for any developing country, and this applies to Egypt, too. Next to this, a large scope is being created for the penetration of the Israeli economy which will be strangling the development of the Egyptian industry, control the market and thus healing through Egypt and at Egypt's expense the ills of its own development (for example inflation, the problem of sales and so forth)."

[Lorincz] The Egyptian propaganda claims that the necessary high expenditure for the armed forces was the cause of the difficulties until now, but now that they have signed the separate accord the situation will allegedly improve.

[Khalid al-Hasan] "As-Sadat plans to arm his army with great amounts of U.S. weapons and wants to make it stronger than it is now. What for? After all, he signed an alleged peace accord! This only confirms the suspicion about As-Sadat's new role as a gendarme of imperialism.

"Although it sounds like a paradox, I see in all this that As-Sadat is actually--unwittingly--preparing the ground for a new revolution in the social, economic as well as in the political sphere, since his capitulationism has ruinous consequences for Egypt and will lead to an explosion. The reaction against him will not only be the reaction of the people but also of the national bourgeosie, which is more and more dependent on foreign capital and feels threatened by the weakening of domestic industry."

Additional Report

AU292031 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Second installment of an interview by PRAVDA editor Julius P. Lorincz with representatives of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the council, and Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee]

[Excerpt] [Lorincz] The Arab world rejects it [the Egyptian-Israeli peace accord], but its authors will strive for its implementation at any price...

[Khalid al-Hasan] "The most important rallying point of Arab rejection is the Palestinians' rejection. The recognition of Israel's legal existence, of any agreements on this subject are not possible without the Palestinian people. That is our country, Palestine was and is our fatherland, we are the core of the struggle. Any accord with others without the Palestinians has nothing in common with legality, with a real solution and with peace.

"The United States, Israel and As-Sadat know this, and therefore--since they wish to realize their plans--they are trying to strike a blow, above all, against the PLO, Syria and Jordan, because these are the main factors of confrontation from the Arab side. These blows and pressure have already started by aggravating the situation in Lebanon. Also an Israeli intervention cannot be excluded--a direct one or by the means of the rightist Lebanese forces. This would aim not only against us, but also against the Syrian military forces deployed in Lebanon. They are obviously contemplating the transformation of a similar conflict into a direct attack against Syria through Lebanon or an attack on northern Jordan. Afterwards, they would like to link the withdrawal of the Israeli troops with talks with Syria and Jordan. They would like to push them into a position similar to As-Sadat's, and even before this they would strike at the Syrian-Iraqi alliance before it is ripe. We also have information that they are trying to prepare the ground for a "republican" coup against King Husayn of Jordan. By doing this they would like to punish him for his opposition to the capitulationist line, and in view of the fact that the majority of the Jordanian population is of Palestinian origin, to throw [podhodit] at us this republic as a 'substitute fatherland,' about which the Israelis so often speak in connection with the Palestinians. After this, Israel would prepare a sort of 'autonomy' for the Jordanian tribes in the southern direction, toward the Gulf of Aqaba. Naturally, we want to forestall this, and precisely from this point of view one can understand the PLO's shift toward an agreement with Amman in the spirit of Baghdad.

"Another alternative in the U.S. plan aimed at weakening the Arab rejection and against the Palestinians' cause are the efforts to provoke local problems that would keep the Arab world busy, divert it from its support extended to Syria, Iraq, Jordan and the PLO. To this end would, for example, serve a war between the two Yemeni states, a plan to provoke unrest in the emirates, keep Libya busy with the situation on the African Continent or maintaining tension between Algeria and Morocco in connection with the issue of Western Sahara's independence. In this light we clearly see the importance of preserving Arab solidarity.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CSSR-CAMBODIAN TRADE UNION TALKS

AU022046 Prague PRACE in Czech 28 Apr 79 p 2 AU

["Communique on Talks Between Representatives of the Cambodian Trade Unions for National Salvation and the CSSR's Central Trade Union Council"]

[Text] A delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Comrade Meas Som Nang, chairman of the Cambodian Trade Unions for National Salvation [CTUNS], attended a session of the World Peace Council's Presidium in Prague between 25-27 April.

During the Cambodian trade unions representative's stay in Prague negotiations were held with Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Trade Union Council [URO] chairman, and URO Secretaries Viliam Kozik and Frantisek Brabenec.

In the course of the talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, Meas Som Nang informed about the efforts of the Cambodian people who--under the KNUFNS leadership--are overcoming the tragic consequences of the 3-year rule of the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary reactionary clique. The CTUN's establishment and their developing activity are a part of the Cambodian society's political, economic and cultural revival.

URO Chairman Comrade Hoffmann's information on the position, structure and role of trade unions in the CSSR was received with great interest. During the negotiations an agreement was signed on cooperation between the URO and CTUNS which represents the basis for the development of mutual contacts and cooperation.

In the name of the Czechoslovak working people, the URO representatives valued highly the heroic struggle against and the victory over the hated Pol Pot and Ieng Sary regime and expressed the Czechoslovak people's deep solidarity with the struggle of the people of Cambodia for freedom, national independence and socialism.

The CTUNS Chairman Meas Som Nang valued the great successes achieved by the Czechoslovak working people under the CPCZ's leadership in constructing an advanced socialist society, in which the URO's activity also has an irreplaceable share.

The representatives of the two trade union organizations sharply condemned the hegemonist and expansionist policy of the reactionary Chinese leadership which--together with world reaction--violates the most elementary principles of the coexistence of states and in a gross manner interferes in the internal affairs of the countries of Southeast Asia. They welcome the victory of the heroic Vietnamese people over Chinese aggression, and loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, they declare that their organizations will irreconcilably fight all manifestations of nationalism chauvinism and anti-Sovietism. The two trade union organizations are appealing to all working people of the world to continue their vigilance, to strengthen the solidarity movement with the nations of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, and to demand of the Chinese leadership that it definitely abandon its hostile and aggressive policy toward these countries.

The two organizations valued highly the Soviet Union's efforts, its Leninist peace policy which--with the active support of the other fraternal socialist countries--is the mainstay of the just struggle of the nations against imperialism and reaction, for national independence and social progress. They will continue to deepen the friendship of their countries' working people with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the interest of further strengthening the socialist community's unity. The two trade union organizations will actively support the World Trade Union Federation's efforts for the action unity of the international trade union movement on a class and anti-imperialist basis.

The two trade union organizations express their full solidarity with the people of Asia, Latin America and Africa in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and with the working people in the capitalist countries in their struggle against social insecurity, exploitation and for democratic rights and social progress.

The representatives of the Czechoslovak and Cambodian trade unions express full satisfaction with the results of the negotiations which they regard as a significant contribution to developing fraternal friendship between the people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the CSSR. URO Chairman Comrade Karel Hoffmann invited the CTUNS official delegation led by Meas Som Nang to pay a visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

COLOTKA INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT

ID261847 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] A new production hall for the manufacture of separators was commissioned today at the Slovak Sergey Mironovich Kirov energy engineering plant at Tlmace. Those present included Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Federal Minister for Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Zdenek Pucek, and other party and state representatives. After his inspection of the production of separators, we asked Premier Peter Colotka for a brief interview. [begin recording]

[Question] Comrade premier, you have been able to inspect the new hall for the manufacture of separators here at the Slovak power plant. What are your impressions of the visit?

[Answer] Above all, I am pleased that our construction workers have speeded up their work and completed this wonderful hall on schedule. As for its equipment, I am not able to assess it in a professional manner in all its details, but it appears to be outstanding work, and I believe that those present at the opening who will be working here share my feelings. I am particularly glad that there are so many young people here--this young generation who are apprentices today, but in the future will be [words indistinct] the masters here. I am sure that everyone will be successful here and that this modern [words indistinct].

[Question] Would you say a few words about Slovakia's participation in the nuclear program which is in actual fact the future of our power base?

[Answer] Throughout the republic we are naturally making an extra effort to master this program. We are proceeding from those facilities already functioning, where qualifications have already been tested. And on this basis, I would say we are developing the Tlmace facility on an all-state basis as well. In any case, there are conditions here for [words indistinct] to continue to develop. There is a good work force here; it has been proved that construction workers are capable of completing projects on time so that we can say that the nuclear power program will be developed in Czechoslovakia by the common efforts of everyone living in this state--all Slovaks, Hungarians, Ukrainians--in short, all citizens. [end recording]

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

LD031350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the outgoing Japanese ambassador in the GDR, Kenji Nakao. At the meeting, which took place in an open atmosphere, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the development of relations between the GDR and Japan. He said that fruitful bilateral cooperation would further deepen on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the interests of both peoples. Erich Honecker thanked Kenji Nakao and asked that his best greetings be conveyed to Emperor Hirohito and to Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. In recognition of the Japanese ambassador's meritorious contribution toward developing relations between the GDR and Japan Erich Honecker handed him the order "Star of International Friendship" in gold.

TUDEH PARTY ISSUES MAY DAY APPEAL ON DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

AU030950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Apr 79 p 15 AU

[ADN Tehran dispatch: "Tudeh Party Appeal to the Iranian Working People: Struggle for the Full Implementation of the Democratic Rights Stressed"]

[Text] For the first time in Iranian history May Day will be commemorated in an atmosphere of freedom, in the achievement of which the working people have played a decisive role. This is underscored in a Tudeh Party appeal on the forthcoming fighting day of the workers class.

After the victory at the first stage of the anti-imperialist and democratic revolution, the document states, the Iranian working people are now confronted with new tasks. It is important to purge the state apparatus, the army, police and other institutions of the relics of the toppled regime. The Tudeh Party reaffirms in the appeal the struggle for the assertion of democratic rights and liberties. These include the activity of trade unions and political parties as well as safeguarding the national rights of all the country's nationalities. Raising the standard of living is the most important socio-economic demand.

An illegal counterrevolutionary secret organization which comprises some 2,000 people has been exposed in Iran. This is what Ayatollah Khomeyni's adviser Mojabi told journalists. The organization maintained contacts with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. At a press conference in Tehran police Chief Mojallali also stated that a new national police should be formed to overcome the reactionary elements and to further normalize life.

According to agency reports the armed clashes between various religious and political groups in the vicinity of the Kurdish town of Naqadeh are still continuing.

REPORTAGE ON 10TH SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Jarowinsky Report

LD271300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

["From the Report of the SED Politburo to the 10th Central Committee Meeting"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--"Wherever it was necessary, whether within domestic or in international affairs, our party and our socialist German Democratic Republic have made an active contribution in the struggle for peace and socialism."

This was stated by Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in the Politburo report to the 10th meeting of the Central Committee, which opened in Berlin on Thursday.

"The activities of the party, the working class and the entire people in the period covered by the report are characterized by outstanding achievements in complicated conditions, lively and intense work in worthy preparation for the GDR's 30th anniversary and active international solidarity.

Since our last meeting in December 1978 there have been many events that have aroused and engaged the attention of the communists and all GDR citizens."

Proof of this was provided, among other things, by "the increasing effectiveness and expanded dimensions of our international work, the first and foremost of which are: The diverse activities for further developing our relations with the CPSU and for a firmer anchoring of the GDR in the socialist community;

Our fraternal solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam; and the significant expansion of our relations with the countries of Africa and Asia, that have been liberated from imperialism."

Touching on the development of the GDR's economy, the speaker said: "This is and remains the main area of our struggle, because it is here that the decisive material prerequisites for social development are created. Multiple new demands and consequences had to be and still have to be dealt with in this, the most important area of our domestic policy."

It was the firm determination of the party to continue consistently in its program of growth, well-being and stability. The report states that the Politburo was in a position to announce that a successful struggle has been waged for the all-round fulfillment, and over-fulfillment in specific areas, of the 1978 economic plan. "Our party is constantly guided by the fundamental idea that the tempo and stability of the progress of our entire social development is dependent on the development of our productive forces."

The review submitted in the 30th year of the GDR on implementing the decisions of the ninth party conference has proven to be a strong motive and an emphatic confirmation of the successful policy in the people's service. On that subject: Jarowinsky said:

"A great deal has been achieved in the last 3 years to the work contributed by all of us: The national income rose by M18.7 billion. The production of industrial goods rose by M38.5 billion. The material-technical basis of the economy was further expanded according to plan. Investments, including investment participation, reached M146 billion.

All the tasks of the social program have been fulfilled and some have been overfulfilled. Thus more than 481,000 apartments were built or modernized. The retail trade turnover rose by M10.6 billion and reached M92.5 billion last year. At the beginning of this year the most comprehensive increase in holiday leave since the foundation of the GDR came into force."

Jarowinsky said: "The main task is and remains to create the necessary preconditions for further improving performance through the greatest possible efficiency and quality of work, and a more economical use of materials and resourceful socialist rationalization."

Touching on the extremely adverse weather conditions experienced at the beginning of the year, he said: "In these complex conditions the working people, in all spheres of the economy, made exceptional efforts under the party's leadership." He went on: "The main question which we have to solve is to fulfill successfully the planned production tasks in terms of volume and structure, and to meet our contractual obligations and the continuous transport of products." Jarowinsky spoke about the great significance of science and technology. "The number of highly creative scientific-technological achievements, which have made a corresponding contribution to improving efficiency and quality, has further increased."

He noted in particular the results in the area of microelectronics, which has aroused strong interest abroad. In its report, the Politburo sets the task of reviewing the research and development tasks of all combined enterprises and of guaranteeing that they reach and codetermine the advanced international level of research to a greater extent. With regard to the results attained in agriculture Jarowinsky said: "The GDR's socialist agriculture has fulfilled the tasks of supplying the population daily with meat products, milk and dairy products, even under difficult conditions."

He announced that the Central Committee Politburo had decided to support the elections of the association of allotment holders, smallholders and small animal breeders, which begin this year. "The great achievements of the members of this association, who number over 1 million, deserve recognition. The secretariat underlined the need to give the association effective aid and support on all levels through the party and state bodies."

The speaker announced that supplies of meat and meat products rose 102.2 percent compared to last year. Supplies of milk, dairy products and eggs were equal to last year's level. The sale of industrial goods is also comparable to last year's level. Supplies rose above average for outer garments for boys to 110.2 percent and for girls to 109 per cent. Supplies for hosiery rose to 108.2 percent, knitted underwear to 107.2 percent, knitted outerwear to 106 percent and washing machines to 114.7 percent. "In view of the conditions prevailing during the first few months, these are remarkable results. Salesplan fulfillment has improved month by month. If we never fail to point out that we cannot consume more than we produce, this surely means that any further improvement in supplies depends more than ever on the total fulfillment of the planned tasks, on further increases in production, on improving the structure and quality of production, and last but not least on the circumspect and responsible activities of the retail trade and of all those involved in the distribution of supplies."

For fulfilling the plans it is important that existing reserves be opened more completely. "This means that political leadership must place greater emphasis on responsibility toward society as a whole, direct work consistently toward safeguarding the tasks laid down in the economic plan, and realize and utilize even more thoroughly one's own possibilities and reserves, so as to increase the contribution of the kreise and bezirke for the overall development of our country." Werner Jarowinsky said that before the end of this year, the year of the GDR's anniversary, a production increase of about 35 billion marks of high quality and favorably priced products was to be achieved. The Politburo's conclusions for further developing GDR production are directed above all toward strengthening the material and raw material basis by raising indigenous output, by the most economic use of materials and the comprehensive use of secondary raw materials.

The key points of future cooperation of the CEMA member countries include the accelerated development of nuclear energy, the extended production of ferrous raw materials and mutually advantageous cooperation in the chemical industry, Jarowinsky said.

He added: "The first international economic organization of socialist countries which was founded in January 1949 has played an outstanding part in the evolution of a new type of international economic relations." The GDR played an active part in bilateral and multilateral integration projects in the USSR and other CEMA countries. Fresh impulses for deepening integration will emanate from the long-term program for specialization between the GDR and the USSR.

The speaker described the foundation of the GDR 30 years ago as a turning point in European history. "Its development into a socialist state, fraternally linked with the USSR and firmly embedded in the socialist community, has become a significant factor of international life, for safeguarding peace, detente and the peaceful life of the peoples. During the three decades of its existence the GDR has become the true homestead of all its citizens regardless of their ideology and religion."

The Politburo attaches great importance to the forthcoming local government elections. "In the kreise, towns and parishes important decisions on the effectiveness of our policy will be taken. Here an important contribution will be made to consolidating our socialist state power."

Jarowinsky stressed: "The election preparations are taking place in a trustful, open-minded and creative atmosphere. The reports by the councils to the local assemblies and by the deputies to the electorate show convincingly what profound changes have taken place. Everywhere it is being noted that the extent of progress has never been greater than during the electoral term now ending."

Werner Jarowinsky reported that impressive results had been achieved in the period of activity of the local people's assemblies that is now ending. Among these were: Maintenance and improvement work on apartments by the occupiers worth M9.1 billion, the free renovation of more than 425,000 apartments inhabited by elderly citizens, and the improvement of nearly 450,000 rooms in educational, health and cultural institutions. He noted: "We are convinced that, under the leadership of our party, the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front will do all in their power to make the elections on 20 May a manifestation of the politico-moral unity and cohesion of our people and a fitting climax to the 30th anniversary of the GDR."

He added: "It remains an important concern of the whole party and of all GDR citizens to turn the capital of our country into an ever more attractive and more efficient center of production, science and culture." Before the GDR anniversary in October, for example, a new house for Young Pioneers, a department store and a hotel are to be completed in the capital.

Referring to the activities of scientists in the GDR's anniversary year, the speaker said: "Undertakings and declarations by scientists in all disciplines, by staff and students of colleges and specialist schools to the Central Committee show that the challenge which results from the changed conditions for continuing our time-tested policy has been correctly understood. The scientists express their firm determination to meet the new demands and to make a more comprehensive and efficient contribution to speeding up scientific-technological progress."

In universities and colleges, too, work is going on with a high degree of political and scientific commitment and increasing success to implement the tasks set by the Ninth SED Congress for improving quality and efficiency in education, training and research.

"Like the working people of other sectors of society, many collectives in the field of education and health and artists and cultural workers are participating with good deeds, countless initiatives and new works in the fitting preparations for the 30th anniversary. They are thereby making their contribution to the all-round strengthening of our socialist fatherland."

"It is pleasing to note that the members of the Socialist Youth Union are again coming to the fore as a forward-looking and active force in the initiatives in honor of the 30th anniversary of our republic Jarowinsky said. Since 1976, for example, they have saved 154 million working hours, produced M3.4 billion in the initiative for the economic use of materials, collected more than 900,000 tons of scrap, and renovated and extended 20,362 apartments. Jarowinsky pointed out that more than 10,000 young people from all bezirke of the country are helping with the further improvement of the GDR capital and have achieved outstanding results in this field "in this spirit the FDJ members are setting their course for their association's meeting, the GDR national youth festival in Berlin at Whitsuntide."

The speaker looked at significant historical events to which fitting tribute had been paid in the GDR. Those he mentioned included the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Germany, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the communist internationale, the 100th anniversary of the publication of August Bebel's book WOMEN AND SOCIALISM, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Albert Einstein and the GDR's tribute to Lessing.

The speaker assessed the recent party elections as the most important even in the period covered by the report. "There is no doubt that all our achievements, progress and successes since the ninth party congress are directly and closely bound up with the leading role of the party, with its influence in the life of society, with the active, selfless work by the communists of our country. The leading role and fighting strength of the party have further increased, they were a requirement for and are the result of the successful implementation of the party conference decisions. In the course of the party elections the unshakeable confidence of the people in our party was made manifest."

"An expression of this relation of trust is the large number of undertakings by the working people of our country addressed to the general secretary and the Central Committee. They bear witness to the willingness to meet the new challenges with higher performances in all spheres. The party stands by its policy; the working people stand by their word."

During the party elections more than 300,000 proposals and suggestions were submitted. That was proof of "the highly developed sense of responsibility in the political sphere and of a good atmosphere of intraparty democracy." Jarowinsky reported: "A total of 456,359 comrades of both sexes were elected to the new leaderships of the basic organizations and to the kreis and bezirk leaderships. That is a strong working body of experienced cadres, which is characterized by a firm class position, exemplary work in their jobs and in society, and a great willingness to work. It is in keeping with the character of our party that the share of the workers in the leadership of the basic organizations and in the kreis and bezirk leadership has further increased."

The fact that 78 percent of the party leadership members and 77 percent of the party secretaries werr reelected testified to the high degree of trust which they enjoy among the party members. The speaker said that almost all members of the secretariats of the bezirk and kreis leaderships had attended a party school and had completed specialized or college training. The Central Committee secretary reported that 177,743 candidates have been accepted since the ninth party congress. Of these 74.5 percent are directly active as workers; 76 percent of the candidates are less than 25 years old; and the proportion of women is 39 percent.

Werner Jarowinsky said in conclusion: "We are preparing for the elections to the local people's assemblies and for the GDR's 30th anniversary in the certainty that never before in German history has there been so much security and stability, such wide opportunities for development, such a degree of responsible participation and exercise of power for workers, peasants and all working people as there is today.

Axen Report

AU021630 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 79 pp 5,6,7 AU

["From the report by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee on some topical international problems" delivered on 26 April 1979]

[Text] What Characterized the Current International Situation

Women and men conrades:

The 4 and 1/2 months sincethe ninth Central Committee plenum have been a period filled with dramatic and varied events in the international arena. This period was shaped by the great new initiative--the comprehensive program for peace, arms limitation, disarmament and the safeguarding of international security--worked out and proposed to the people by the most recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states last November. The significant declaration of the socialist states has become the foundation of the foreign political activities of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The broad response and the multifaceted new actions that the Warsaw Pact states' proposals have elicited among all the partisans of peace throughout the world, among the realistically-minded circles in capitalist governments and parliaments as well as in the international organizations make it evident: Thanks to the strength of socialism the most burning problem of mankind, the maintenance and strengthening of world peace through political and military detente, is being advanced step by step in a tough struggle.

The international situation entirely confirms the correctness of the assessment of the ninth party congress and ninth Central Committee session: The increasing strength of socialism and of the other main revolutionary currents of our time is emerging as the main feature and important element. Imperialism responds to the advance of the forces of socialism and peace with more vehement counterattacks. It is becoming more and more obvious to the entire world that the decisions of the Washington NATO session of May 1978 to step up the arms race and to intensify the psychological war preparations, the intervention of NATO states in various areas of the world and the increasingly conspicuous fashioning of an anti-Soviet, antisocialist imperialist bloc are aggravating the situation.

It cannot be overlooked that it was only through the heroic resistance of the courageous Vietnamese people, the power of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as a result of the protests of the world public against the Chinese aggression that it was possible to ward off the danger to world peace. World socialism, first and foremost the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], have once again saved mankind from the danger of the outbreak of a third world war. This is the outcome of the irrestible growth of the political, economic, cultural and military potential of the socialist countries rallied around the Soviet Union.

The Strengthening of Socialism

The year 1978 has once again reaffirmed the superiority of real socialism over capitalism shaken by its incurable crises. The national net incomes of all CEMA countries increased almost 5 percent in 1978 compared with the previous year. Thus, the economic growth of the CEMA countries was almost double that of the EEC countries which scored from 2 to 3 percent increases in the gross social product.

Industrial production in CEMA rose steadily and dynamically. For example, it rose by 4.8 percent in the USSR, by 5.4 percent in the GDR, by 5.8 percent in the Polish People's Republic and by 5 percent in the CSSR. As a result of many years of efforts to strengthen the material-technical production base in the agricultural sector, overall agricultural production in the CEMA countries increased by 4 percent last year despite unfavorable climatic conditions.

The growth rates achieved represent greater production volumes every year. In 1978, the CEMA member countries produced some 1,600 billion kwh of electric power. Thus, the CEMA countries' share in the world power production rose from 19.2 percent in 1970 to 22 percent. With a steel production of some 210 million tons in 1978 the CEMA countries' share in world steel production rose from 26.2 percent in 1970 to 30 percent in 1978.

CEMA's economic successes also constituted the basis for the implementation of the socio-political measures decreed by the fraternal parties in 1978. In doing so the continuation of the comprehensive housing contruction program constitutes a pivotal point. In the first 2 years of this 5-year plan period already, more than 3 million new apartments were built in the CEMA countries in 1978; this is almost double the amount built in the EEC countries. As far as the number of newly built apartments per 10,000 inhabitants is concerned, countries such as the USSR, GDR, CSSR and other countries occupy foremost places in the world. The economic results achieved in the socialist countries in 1978 are all the more remarkable because it was possible to obtain them as a result of purposeful efforts to further intensify the national economic reproduction process under increasingly complicated foreign economic conditions. The CEMA member countries have developed their position as the most dynamic economic region last year. 1978 was a good year for us, as Erich Honecker stated in his New Year speech.

In conformity with the planned development of the material-technical base of communism and socialism, socialist democracy is being perfected in the fraternal countries, and the political-moral unity of the people is growing. It is particularly important to the cause of peace that the community of socialist states maintains its defense potential at the required level.

The Liberation of the People of Kampuchea

Comrades, the international balance of forces is being changed further in favor of peace and socialism through the revolutionary renewal in the world.

With the liberation of the people of Kampuchea and the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the patriots of this country have won a historical victory. Based on close friendship and internationalist solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] the physical extermination of an entire people was stopped. As a result of the great liberation struggle of the peoples of Indochina against U.S. imperialism, there had also been hope for the people of Kampuchea to embark on the road of complete national freedom and of socialism after the overthrow of the Lon Nol puppet regime. But the terrorist rule of the Pol Pot clique backed by Beijing had nothing whatsoever to do with socialism. The export of the Maoist social ideas, this complete disavowal of Marxism-Leninism, of real socialism, led in a tragic manner to a new barbarism in Kampuchea. At long last, an end has been put to the cult of these Maoist, misanthropic ideas and practices which were reflected in a particularly crass form in the crimes of the Pol Pot regime.

The termination of this rule of terror insures the existence of the people of Kampuchea as well as their independence, their right to national self-determination and socialist prospects. The patriots, led by the National Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, are at present making great efforts to build up the people's power and to overcome the difficulties left behind by the Pol Pot regime. We will continue to support the Kampuchean people's just struggle for their independence and a happy future. We are convinced that the development of a free, independent and progressive Kampuchea contributes to the peaceful development of the whole of Southeast Asia.

The People's Revolution in Iran

In Iran, the despotic, pro-imperialist regime was overthrown as a result of a profound people's revolution of the revolutionary mass movement, which includes the broadest strata of Iranian society. The collapse of one of the most cruel exploiter regimes means progress of historic significance. It is linked with such important foreign political steps as the termination of the plot with the aggressive regimes of Israel and South Africa as well as the announcement of a revision of the unequal treaties concluded with the imperialist states. The GDR is following with sympathy the endeavors of the Iranian people to liberate themselves from imperialist domination, to end the exploitation of the country's natural resources by the imperialist monopolies, and to participate actively in the worldwide movement for peace, national independence and equal international cooperation. The GDR was one of the first states to declare its readiness to cooperate with the Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Government of Iran. It is ready to develop mutually advantageous relations for the benefit of both peoples and states.

The people's revolution of Iran has given a new impetus to the striving of the peoples of the developing countries for an international economic order on a democratic and equal basis. At the same time, it further weakens the already weakened belief of the governing circles of some states in the world in the so-called "security guarantees" of the United States.

The People's Revolution in Afghanistan

A special role in altering the international balance of forces is played by the people's revolution in Afghanistan. Under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party the power of the antipeople's feudal-capitalist regime in Afghanistan was broken and fundamental revolutionary-democratic transformations, especially the land reform, were tackled. With the birth of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, an independent, peace-loving and nonalined state has been established which strengthens the anti-imperialist forces in this region. This is underlined by the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation which was concluded between Afghanistan and the USSR in December, 1978.

The program of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan provides for far-reaching socioeconomic and political changes in the interest of the working masses--the implementation of which has only just started. Recently, the Afghan reaction launched organized, armed operations that were supported from outside the country. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan mobilized the masses and, owing to its great influence in the armed forces, dealt crushing blows to the reactionary, pro-imperialist forces. Undoubtedly, the counterrevolutionary machinations will still continue.

The Soviet Union gave, and continues to give, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan comprehensive political and material support. The party and the people of the GDR stand firmly by the side of revolutionary Afghanistan and are doing everything they can to further deepen the relations between our parties and states.

The Liberation Struggle in Africa and Latin America

Imperialism has also had to accept with new defeat in Africa in the past few months. This is evidenced by the process of consolidation of socialist Ethiopia, the further advancing of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on the noncapitalist road of development mapped out in its national charter, and by the progress of the people's revolution in Angola, Mozambique and other states that I will discuss in greater detail later in this report.

The change in the balance of forces in favor of socialism and of peace is taking place in Latin America as well. Relying on the decisions of the first party congress of the Cuban Communist Party and on fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, the Cuban people are successfully building the foundations of socialism. Despite the severe setbacks and serious losses which the revolutionary democratic forces suffered through the counteroffensive of U.S. imperialism and the military-fascist governments supported by it in some countries, the fascist rulers have not succeeded in gaining a basis among the masses in any Latin American country.

The important strike operations of the workers class of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Guyana and Colombia, the growing people's resistance against the fascist, reactionary regimes in Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay, the struggle of the patriots of Nicaragua, Bolivia, Panama and other countries emphasize the fact that in the long run the United States and other imperialist powers will not succeed in containing the national and democratic liberation struggle of the Latin American countries.

Upswing of the Peace Movement

Comrades, the fact that the forces of peace, of democracy, of national independence and of socialism are influencing the course of world politics more and more decisively is expressed in the advance of the antimonopolist and anti-imperialist people's and mass struggles as well as by the new large operations of the peace followers in many countries. This was strikingly proved by the extraordinary session of the WPC that took place in the GDR capital, Berlin, 2-5 February 1979. The extraordinary WPC session was the first broad international conference after the Moscow meeting of the political consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. It can be said without exaggeration that this extraordinary session of the representative forum of the world peace movement has reached a hitherto unprecedented scope and unity of action by the peace followers from all over the world.

The session reflected the general concern of the peace-loving people over the deterioration of the international situation. At the same time it revealed their optimism and their determination to initiate a new phase of the struggle of the world peace movement against the arms race, for arms limitation and for disarmament as the key problem for peace and detente. The 575 participants from 99 countries, the representatives of 35 international political, trade union, women's, youth, cultural and sports organizations and of numerous religious communities have depicted the struggle against a new armament spiral, against weapons of mass destruction, especially against the production and deployment of the neutron bomb, as the topical main line of the peace movement, by unanimously adopting the appeal "halt the arms race." Through their content of ideas and their power of conviction, the greetings message of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the unanimously welcomed opening speech by Erich Honecker as the leading GDR representative essentially promoted the agreement among the representatives of widely differing political, ideological and religious views on the principal aim of peace-loving mankind. The appeal of the extraordinary session contains the following qualitatively new elements:

--It signals the increased threat to peace;

--It underscores the equality of the consolidation and expansion of detente on the basis of the balance of forces;

--It impressively orients the need to struggle for peace with more comprehensive actions on a national and international scale;

--The condemnation of the fanatic advocates of the arms race are no longer made anonymously: It is unequivocally emphasized that NATO is to blame for the arms race;

--For the first time a document of the world peace movement clearly and plainly points out the danger of war emanating from the present Chinese leadership.

At the same time the extraordinary WPC session was an impressive manifestation of international solidarity with the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Iran, with the peoples of the Arab region, Africa and Latin America. Thus the Berlin WPC session can be assessed as an important, positive step on the road to a still greater breadth and strength of action of the peace movement in the world. This session has proved that it is possible and necessary to mobilize even broader forces of the people for the humane goal of halting the arms race and for disarmament.

The Failure of the Counterattacks of the Forces of Reaction and of War

The Aggression of the Beijing Leaders Against Vietnam

Comrades, the equally insidious and cruel aggression of China against our fraternal country of Vietnam has provided an impressive lesson for all peoples: The unholy alliance between the United States and China has created a new hotbed of war. Thus, it has suddenly increased the danger of a world war.

Many facts clearly prove that the unleashing of this new conflagration of war was a put-up conspiracy between the leadership of the United States and China. After the 11th CCP Congress had proclaimed the inevitability of a world war as state doctrine and declared the USSR the main enemy, after the U.S., the presidential assistant for national security affairs, Brzezinski, had held secret negotiations with the Chinese leadership last fall, and China's Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping completed the plot during his spectacular visit to the United States. His talks with the U.S. leaders served to establish the prerequisites of a military alliance between the United States and China, which in turn, as Deng himself openly announced, is to form the core of an anti-Soviet and antisocialist alliance of the United States, China, Japan and West Europe.

By unmasking the dangerous significance of Deng's statement the day after it was made, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, acted in line with Lenin's tenet that we must reveal to the people the secret in which war is born. This was stated in his opening speech at the extraordinary WPC council session.

The forming of a bloc with the United States and the termination of the alliance treaty with the Soviet Union are two sides of a coin. This signifies the changing over of China's present leaders to the side of the aggressive forces of imperialism.

What goals were pursued by the Chinese leaders when they raised the firebrand of war against the Vietnamese people? First, they wanted to decisively beat and weaken the Vietnamese People's Army, to occupy Vietnamese territory, to deprive the DRV of its national independence and sovereignty and to establish there a regime compliant to Beijing. The conquest of Vietnam was to lead to the establishment of a pro-Chinese anti-people's regime in Kampuchea. Likewise, the Chinese leaders wanted to subjugate the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. Thus, the Beijing rulers wanted to make decisive progress toward their long-standing aim of hegemony over Indochina and all of Southeast Asia. Moreover, Mao Zedong's successors, who are incapable of realistically assessing the international situation, indulged in the belief that a victory over Vietnam would help them succeed in their striving for hegemony on a world scale. They hoped to weaken the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states, to discredit the credibility of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, and to altogether undermine the peoples' confidence in the main power of socialism.

The aggression failed primarily because of the high socialist patriotism of the Vietnamese people, led by the Vietnamese Communist Party and its people's army, which have again given a shining example of heroism and of the victoriousness of the just cause of defending the socialist fatherland to all peoples. The aggression failed because of the USSR's effective all-round support for the SRV.

The statements by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other leading representatives of the Soviet Union have undoubtedly contributed to sobering up the aggressor. All peace-loving people, including the realistically-thinking circles within the governments of bourgeois countries, have stressed the cool-headedness, far-sightedness and firmness of the USSR, whose words and deeds have essentially contributed to the repulsion of the aggressor. [paragraph continues]

The prestige of the Soviet Union as the main force of peace and of socialism has grown tremendously. In view of this fact, how ridiculous is the provocative attitude of those who find it very hard to conceal their fury over the fact that, because of the USSR's circumspection, there has been no major international expansion of the war. Nothing can eliminate the truth that the aid of the Soviet Union was an important prerequisite for stopping the war touched off by China's aggression, and that its expansion to a nuclear war has been prevented.

The worldwide solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the international condemnation of the war provocations have proven to be an important factor in the defeat of the Chinese policy of expansion. Literally in the first few minutes after confirmed reports of the Chinese war provocation reached our delegation in the People's Republic of Angola, the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers--on the initiative of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee--most sharply condemned the Chinese aggression on behalf of the GDR people and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Chinese forces and demanded respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV. The slogan of our appeal "Hands Off Vietnam" went round the globe. At the same time, the party and government took immediate measures to send additional material aid to the SRV in the amount of M172 million.

The fraternal communist parties of the nonsocialist countries have in effect [faktisch] condemned the Chinese aggression and endorsed the support for Vietnam. Numerous non-alined states have denounced China's aggression. All international democratic organizations have denounced the ignominious aggression. Vast mass actions, demonstrations and rallies of the widest social circles in solidarity with Vietnam have taken and still are taking place in many countries.

It is just as significant that, in the UN Security Council, when dealing with the "situation in Southeast Asia," Beijing's representative for the first time found himself isolated with his positions. No state defended China's position. Most state representatives denounced it.

The governments of the EEC states have expressed their official attitude in a joint communique, which is written in the spirit of U.S. tactics, even though in a somewhat more restrained manner. Since that time, however, individual governments have begun to express certain different shades of opinion concerning this problem vis-a-vis the United States and the adopted communique.

Together with the fraternal countries and all peace-loving forces our party and state will emphatically endorse a final peace settlement for Southeast Asia which safeguards the legitimate interests of Vietnam and the other states of Indochina and which excludes any continuation of war adventures. We advocate that the negotiations initiated between China and Vietnam lead to results that serve peace. At the same time we would like to direct the Central Committee's attention to the Soviet Union's most recent note to China. Therein the proposal is affirmed that authorized representatives of the two governments work out a document on the principles of the relations between the USSR and the PRC. The adoption of such a document would constitute a suitable starting point for improving bilateral relations. This would agree with the most legitimate interests of peace and international security.

On the Policy of the Imperialist Powers

There is no realistic alternative to peaceful coexistence. This finding is also making headway among the reactionary quarters of monopoly capital that want to avoid a nuclear war. The imperialist circles would not like to risk a global thermonuclear war now. [paragraph continues]

But the most aggressive quarters of the armament capital, the militarist cliques, are gambling on a policy of "neither atomic war nor peaceful coexistence." By means of the arms race and with new "wonder weapons" they are speculating on how to achieve military superiority over socialism, how to create great economic difficulties for the socialist countries with the armament spiral and how to hinder them in the successful implementation of their main task and in steadily enhancing the attractiveness of socialism. That is why the most aggressive circles of monopoly capital are intensifying their resistance to progress at the SALT II negotiations for a limitation of strategic arms, at the negotiations in the Geneva Disarmament Committee and at the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe. The aforementioned long-term program for rearming NATO is to be implemented without hindrances.

Affected by the defeat in Iran and fearing additional setbacks in Africa and Asia, U.S. imperialism is making greater efforts to expand its military presence in the Middle East, to fan anew the arms race in that area and to set up new bases. High-ranking U.S. representatives are brazenly declaring that they will not shrink from applying military force and from using their armed forces when they regard their profit interests, primarily oil supplies, threatened.

As a result a separate treaty was concluded after a tug of war lasting many months. Its authors present it as a peace treaty and maintain that is has brought about a breakthrough toward a stable peace in the Middle East. As is well known, however, it is not the declarations that are decisive in international politics but actual effects and provable facts. Therefore the only yardstick for assessing the treaty can be the fact that whether the key issues related to setting up a just and durable peace in the Middle East constitute the basis of this treaty.

Our position concerning the solution of the Middle East problem is well known:

--Withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967;

--Assertion of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the establishment of their own state;

-Safeguarding the independent existence and security of all states of that area, including Israel.

Comrades,

In the foreign policy of the socialist states we are taking into appropriate consideration the imperialist powers' strategic orientation toward increasingly closer coordination of their economies and their military and foreign policies, as they are particularly reflected in the decision of the NATO council on rearmament.

Proceeding from the interests of peace and security in Europe it is above all necessary--as far as the FRG is concerned--to bear in mind the armament efforts that are being further escalated in that NATO state. According to official government statements in Bonn arms expenditures in the FRG increased by 25 percent in real terms from 1970 to 1978. As far as arms are concerned, the FRG is second in NATO after the United States. It is the only West European state that immediately increased current arms expenditures by another 3 percent after the NATO Council session last May. In the meantime orders totaling M40 billion were awarded for the modernization of the Bundeswehr.

It is thus a reflection of reality when FRG Defense Minister Apel underscored the FRG's specially active role regarding NATO's long-term program. The conflict between the two trends in FRG policy--the aggressive revanchist one which is out time and again for confrontations and the trend towards a more realistic assessment of the political and military balance of power--is particularly reflected in the FRG's relations with the GDR. As is well known in the seventies the ruling FRG circles have found themselves compelled to pay greater attention to the realities in Europe and the world. As a result of this the basic treaty and a number of other important treaties were concluded by virture of tne initiatives taken by the GDR. The GDR will consistently continue this policy, which serves the interests of peace and security in Europe.

Proof of this is the significant new agreements concluded between the GDR and FRG at the end of 1978, among them particularly the official government protocol on demarcation of the state border. Nevertheless, we consistently witness violations of the letter and the spirit of the treaties and agreements by the FRG. A blatant example of this is the exposure of GDR citizens by official Bonn government organs, the Interior Ministry, the Border Protection Force and the Intelligence Service (BND) that has been going on for years and decades. This fact, which has once again become public knowledge, is the expression of a direct brazen interference in the GDR's internal affairs.

The nonrecognition of the GDR in defiance of international law is therefore not merely a question of law but is intended to discriminate against our citizens and is contrary to the interests of peace and goodneighborly relations.

By suitably rebutting all antidetente attacks the GDR is making its contribution so that the course toward detente in Europe can be maintained and continued on a broader basis in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

European public opinion is attentively watching the discussion of the question as to whether or not war and Nazi crimes will fall under the statute of limitation in the FRG. That fact that this question was discussed at all casts a significant light on the situation in that country. It shows clearly for once that the fascist past there is unredeemed and secondly, it demonstrates the permanent disregard of international law which, as is well known, stipulates that the statute of limitation does not apply to war and Nazi crimes.

If there are now some indications that the Bundestag will enact by a small majority the general nonapplicability of the statute of limitation to murder, thereby also making formally possible the further persecution of Nazi crimes, this will undoubtedly be regarded as a success of the broad movement against applying the statute of limitation, a movement that has developed internationally and in the FRG itself.

Nonetheless the question remains: Why does the FRG refuse to join the UN convention on the nonapplication of the statute of limitation to Nazi crimes and crimes against humanity" When will a stop be put to the scandalously lenient treatment of Nazi criminals as is the case, for example, with the current Maydanek trial?

The only conclusion to be drawn from the toleration and abetting of neo-Nazi aspirations is that certain forces are bent on creating for themselves a political reserve , a Nazi potential for the struggle against progressive forces at home and for militant revanchism abroad which can be mobilized any time.

All this is influenced by the continuing crisis of the state monopolistic system in the FRG and the weakness resulting from it.

About Important Foreign Political Activities of the SED and the GDR

Comrades, by correctly analyzing the course and interconnections of topical international events, we can correctly assess the significance of the most important foreign political activities of the SED and the GDR in the past few months. Our party and state leadership has endeavored to implement the line of the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, as was outlined on the Ninth Plenum, through new initiatives and actions.

This applies primarily to the multifaceted activity of party and government on strengthening our alliance with the Soviet Union, the purposeful work in drafting the program of specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR for the period until 1990. A considerable part of the international activity is devoted to further developing bilateral relations with the other fraternal countries of our community, the multilateral cooperation in the CEMA framework and the coordination of our joint defense and foreign policy. At the same time we are making a point of continuing consistently and steadily the policy of developing peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states by shaping contractual relations in all areas of interstate relations.

The ninth party congress has set for our party the task of supporting the struggle of the liberated countries, and those struggling for their liberation for economic independence and for solving the political, economic and social problems confronting them, through the development and consolidation of political and economic relations. In this sense we are further expanding the anti-imperialist alliance between socialism and the nationally liberated states.

The party and state leadership has launched new foreign political initiatives, especially in the weeks after the ninth plenum, with trips to the Republic of India and to four nationally liberated states of Africa.

About Erich Honecker's Official Visit to the Republic of India

Comrades, in all the 30 years of the existence of the GDR, developing friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Republic of India has always occupied an important place. Here we are heeding V.I. Lenin's words about the world-political role of the Indian people. How much more does this apply today when India--as you know, the world's second-largest populous state--is pursuing an independent, peace-loving foreign policy, a policy of friendship and cooperation with the socialist states. As one of the initiators and as the largest country in the movement of nonalined countries, India is making a substantial contribution to the struggle for international security and disarmament, against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The official visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, to the Republic of India has shown that the friendship and cooperation with the GDR is borne by broad forces of the political and social life of this country. This is shown by Erich Honecker's fruitful talks, held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality, with President Reddy of the Republic of India and Indian Prime Minister Desai.

The work of the mutual friendship societies throughout the decades cannot be praised highly enough, either. The exceedingly cordial meeting with the delegates of the Indian-GDR friendship society, which included representatives from all union states of the Republic of India, was one of the most touching experiences of our trip.

The fact that friendship with the GDR embraces the broadest circles in India was also reflected in the attendence of the official receptions by all parties of parliament, government and opposition.

Erich Honecker's talks with the leading representatives of India, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Morarji Desai, demonstrated the identical or close positions on fundamental questions and topical problems of international development. In view of the exacerbation of the international situation it is becoming evident what great importance is to be attributed to the all-round development of our relations with the Republic of India in the interest of safeguarding peace.

As was declared in the joint statement of the two state leaderships, the results of the visit to the Republic of India have initiated a new phase in bilateral cooperation. The long-term framework agreement on economic, industrial and scientific technical cooperation, whose implementation is being coordinated by the GDR-Indian joint economic committee, specifically serves this aim. It provides for doubling the goods exchange by 1985.

The GDR delegation was able to inform itself on the spot of the historically important progress achieved by the Indian people since winning independence, in industry, agriculture, science, technology and culture. We wish the great people of India further success in the struggle for consolidating economic independence as well as in the struggle for peace, security and progress.

Our visit led us to the realization that the Desai government continues the policy of peace, of international disarmament, of detente and cooperation with the socialist countries. As you know, Erich Honecker had a talk with Rajeshwara Rao, secretary general of the Indian Communist Party, which was marked by the spirit of the traditional friendly relations and complete agreement between our two parties. Our Indian fraternal party is waging a consistent struggle, in accordance with its party program, for developing a broad antimonopolist, anti-imperialist democratic movement in the interest of the workers class and the entire working people of India. In the foreign policy field it consistently represents the line of peace and of India's inseparable close cooperation with the socialist countries.

The Visit of Our Party-State Delegation in Africa

Comrades, the trip by the GDR party-state delegation headed by Erich Honecker to Libya, Angola, Zambia and Mozambique constitutes the high point to date of the foreign policy of the socialist German worker-peasant state regarding Africa. This is by no means an accident. The trip was made in a period when this great continent is on the point of emerging--emerging from the colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation to a life in freedom, independence and progress. The world-historical transition of the peoples from the exploitive systems to socialism has now powerfully affected the fourth continent as well. The national and social liberation revolutions have established a firm foothold in Africa.

In all the years when the emergence of the peoples of Africa to a better tomorrow was developing, the SED and GDR always stood firmly at the side of the African peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

The trip also became a high point of our foreign policy because the visit of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman impressively affirmed the durable affinity and time-tested solidarity of our party, state and people with Africa's liberated states and liberation movements precisely in the 30th year since the GDR's founding.

And this happened at a time when the racist regimes in southern Africa are intensifying their provocative acts of aggression against independent African states and against the liberation movements with the support of imperialist powers.

What made the most lasting impression on our delegation was the literally triumphal reception extended to us by the leaders and the peoples of the four states visited. The feelings of friendship, gratitude and trust toward the socialist German state and its party and state leadership are difficult to express. Everywhere, in each of the countries visited, a wave of sympathy, enthusiasm and affinity engulfed us.

In the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah our delegation was cordially welcomed by tens of thousands of citizens, both on arrival and during the visits to the flourishing agricultural settlements where the progressive policy of the Libyan people's power has turned former valleys of death into true valleys of life.

Hundreds of thousands of citizens received our delegation in the People's Republic of Angola with an enthusiastic welcome with chanting and with folklore performances. All of Luanda was decorated with the flags and emblems of our two states and with the pictures of Agostinho Neto and Erich Honecker.

The president, government and people of Zambia extended to our delegation more than an official reception. It was a reception of friendship and sympathy. We will never forget the spontaneous meeting with tens of thousands of inhabitants of Lusaka in front of the party's house, a meeting which through the speeches of the secretary general of the National Independence Party and of our party's general secretary manifested in an extraordinarily vivid manner the unity of our peoples in the joint struggle for peace, freedom and progress, against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The reception extended to us by the leadership and the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the capital of Maputo was an equally inspiring and politically expressive conclusion of our trip.

Our delegation has received all these manifestations of friendship among peoples and of anti-imperialist solidarity with deep feeling. They were meant for our party and our people who keep the banner of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism flying.

Comrades, Comrade Honecker's meetings and talks with the leaders of SWAPO, the liberation organization of Namibia, with the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and with the African National Congress (ANC)of South Africa offered an opportunity for a comprehensive exchange of opinions, as a result of which the following conclusions can be drawn:

--The GDR has qualitatively expanded its relations with the four states visited as well as with the liberation movements.

A joint declaration as well as working out a treaty of friendship and cooperation were agreed upon between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Treaties of friendship and cooperation were concluded between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique. These are the first such treaties of the GDR with states outside the socialist community.

A joint declaration was signed with the Republic of Zambia. The trip immediately after the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee helped to consolidate the positions and influence the states of the socialist community in Africa as well as the confidence in its policy. A far-reaching agreement prevailed in assessing the basic questions of international development despite certain differences in the individual countries.

Development on a noncapitalist path and a socialist orientation are common to all the states visited. Naturally, in the long run the generally applicable law-governed features of the socialist revolution and socialist building are applicable to these countries.

But it only is possible, however, to apply these laws with a thorough knowledge and careful examination of the extraordinary variety in the historical development of the tribes and peoples, of the productive forces, socioeconomic conditions, concepts of the world and religious views and of the specific traditions of these countries as well as of the specific features remaining from the various colonial regimes.

Dear comrades,

Permit me in this place to make a few basic remarks concerning development in Africa. Far-reaching anti-imperialist, that is, antifeudal and in some states anticapitalist transformations are taking place on that continent. This is possible as a result of the existence and support of the states of the socialist community.

The social developments in Africa are proceeding under complicated internal and external conditions. No irreversible decisions have been made yet, nor is it possible to exclude setbacks.

Advances by the national liberation movements in Africa are setting increasingly perceptible limits to the possibilities that imperialism has to exert its influence. Wherever it is unable to deflect them from the struggle for their complete sovereignty and economic independence with second-rate concessions, while at the same time retaining its own key positions in the economic, financial and military affairs of the young states--like in Zimbabwe and Namibia--it employs brutal political, economic and military pressure. It is particularly since the NATO Council's Washington session of May 1978 that imperialism has resorted to open meddling in the internal affairs of the sovereign African states. Its topical prescription for Namibia and Zimbabwe reads: Sham elections and increased terror within and intensified aggressive actions outside against Angola, Zambia and Mozambique.

International social democracy is making every effort, especially in Africa, to split the revolutionary forces. It supports with words the struggle against racism, apartheid and in a certain manner against neocolonialism, as well. The parties of the socialist international, with the SPD in the forefront, are making propaganda in the developing countries precisely for that very reformist social concept of a socialism that has not resulted in the abolition of capitalist exploitation, anywhere in the world. The fact cannot be concealed, however, that the social democratic governments have shown themselves to be the pacemakers of neocolonialism everywhere.

Comrades,

We shall also in the future be guided by the fact that the struggle of the African peoples constitutes an inseparable and increasingly important component part of the world revolutionary struggle. We shall act accordingly.

The Talks With UN Secretary Dr Kurt Waldheim

The second visit to the GDR by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and his talks with Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and Oskar Fischer, provided an opportunity for a comprehensive political exchange of views on the principal problems of international politics. At the same time the UN secretary general took advantage of his visit to acquaint himself with the situation and achievements of the GDR in the capital and in Dresden Bezirk. Dr Kurt Waldheim expressed his great satisfaction with the valuable talks conducted with Erich Honecker. The secretary general underscored that his views on the fundamental problems of international politics lar_ ly coincide with those of the GDR leadership. He stressed emphatically that the problem of disarmament required maximum attention on the part of the United Nations.

He termed constructive the proposals of the socialist states explained by Erich Honecker. The United Nations ought to attach a similar significance to a world treaty on the renunciation of force. The UN secretary general underscored that a solution of the Middle East conflict could only be achieved in a comprehensive complex manner; a solution in which all the participants, including the PLO, take part. The Palestinian problem remains the pivotal issue. Concurrent views were voiced with respect to the problems of Cyprus, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The UN secretary general expressed his recognition for the active and constructive cooperation of the GDR in the United Nations. He stressed that the contribution of our republic to problems of disarmament and international security is highly appreciated in the world organization. He expressed his admiration and appreciation for the building work in the GDR as well as for the cultivation of culture and the arts.

Comrades,

Fundamental concurrence in the assessment of the current world situation was also revealed in many talks conducted in the past few months among the representatives of our party and numerous fraternal parties, particularly from European capitalist countries. Like the Warsaw Pact states, the fraternal parties concerned uphold the view that it is possible to thwart the policy of the aggressive imperialist forces if new, even more comprehensive actions are counterposed to them in the peoples' struggle for peace. The assessment of the Berlin conference that joint actions of the broadest possible forces are necessary to put an end to the arms race and to bring about a breakthrough at the disarmament talks is gaining increasing importance in view of the stepped up antidetente policy of NATO.

The international theoretical conference on the theme "the role of socialism and its development in the world," which took place in Sofia from 12 to 16 December 1978 and in which leading representatives of 74 communist and national revolutionary parties participated, has convincingly illustrated the experience that has demonstrated that the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries constitute the decisive factor for securing peace and social progress in the world. This has increasingly asserted itself in the international communist movement in the conflict with the propaganda of imperialism, international social democracy and with opportunist views.

The fact of how right our party is when it regards the growth of action unity and of ideological clarity as the main characteristic of the world communist movement, is persuasivley illustrated by the attitude of the communist and workers parties vis-a-vis the Chinese aggression and by their display of solidarity with Vietnam.

The talks were shaped by the aspirations for unity of the communist movement which our party general secretary, Erich Honecker, conducted with the general secretaries of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, and the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais; with the chairman of the leftwing Communist Party of Sweden, Lars Werner; as well as with Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the national leadership of the PCI.

The treatment of topical international problems illustrates the correctness of the foreign policy line and activity of the party and of our state as laid down by the ninth party congress and the subsequent Central Committee sessions. The SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers are implementing this line with consistency and vigor. This has helped the unmistakable growth of the international authority of the socialist GDR. In continuing this good and effective policy we are, above all, concentrating on two tasks:

1--The most important prerequisite for the successful achievement of the humanistic aims of our socialist foreign policy is and remains the all-round strengthening of our socialist worker-peasant state. In doing so the tasks substantiated in the Politburo report at today's session are in the foreground. In this connection a decisive importance is attached to the fulfillment of the tasks in the economic field, the tasks of socialist national defense, the intensification of ideological work which is aimed at enhancing revolutionary vigilance, at strengthening socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

2--It is also important to continue implementing in an enterprising and purposeful way the great constructive program for peace, arms limitation, disarmament and detente which was proposed in the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states to the peoples and governments of all states.

It is important to make our effective contribution to the development of a truly worldwide struggle of the peace partisans against the arms race, for disarmament and a durable peace. Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in accordance with the document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties, our party will continue its endeavors to render its contribution to the strengthening of the unity and fighting strength of the international communist movement.

Honecker Closing Speech

AU031300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Apr 79 AU

[From the closing statement of SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker at the 10th session of the SED Central Committee in Berlin on 27 April 1979]

[Text] Comrades!

The course of the 10th Central Committee session has reconfirmed the experience of the 1978/79 party elections, namely that our militant alliance, comprising more than 2 million members, unanimously and united as never before supports the Central Committee's policy of implementing the decisions of the 9th party congress in domestic and foreign policy. In view of the role played by our party in the social life of our people, this is of great importance both for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR and the further deepening of its integration in the socialist community of states as well as for the stabilization of the situation in Europe that has emerged as a result of the Second World War and the postwar development.

In the 30th year of the existence of the GDR it is becoming clearer and clearer that its foundation marked a turning point in the history of the German people and in the history of Europe. The conclusions which have been drawn since then--in particular at the eighth party congress--for domestic and foreign policy have proved themselves, in retrospect, to be the only possible alternative. They led to worldwide recognition of the existence of the two German states in international law, to their admission to the United Nations and to their inclusion in the process of detente, whose irreversibility is in the interests of all nations.

The renewal of our system of treaties with other states of the socialist community, a process which was initiated by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the Soviet Union in 1975, has a very fruitful influence on the drawing closer together of the socialist states and the development of their cooperation with the nonsocialist states that also signed the Helsinki Final Act. Corresponding treaties which go far into the next century have also been signed with them. The conclusion and the implementation of these treaties strengthen the socialist world. They also confirm the fact that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, a fact which also applies to the shaping of relations between the GDR and the FRG. This has become an irrefutable fact.

It is enough to point to the role of the GDR in the United Nations today, a role that has been repeatedly discussed in the Central Committee, to perceive the GDR's position in the community of peoples. There is also the fact that 127 states maintain diplomatic relations with the GDR. Let us also remember the results of our visits to Cuba, Vietnam, the Philippines and Korea, to India, Libya, Angola, Zambia and Mozambique, the meetings with the leaders of the national liberation movement of South Africa, let us think of how many high-ranking guests we receive here in the GDR; all this illustrates the tremendous changes that have occurred since the foundation of the GDR in 1949. Basically a process has taken place which we had already foreseen in the hour of our republic's birth as the first state of workers and peasants on German soil.

If we take a closer look at the facts that led to the consolidation of the GDR's international position, the historic magnitude of what has been achieved and the successes along our revolutionary road in building socialism are made clear once again. In so doing, we gain a sharpened perception of the overall extent of the further changes in the living conditions of our people as outlined in our party's program for the decades to come. It is of decisive importance that our people can shape their future in a socialist way, in full possession of their sovereignty--both internal and external--because in our party they possess a force capable of leading them along the road to that future. Looking back on three decades of the GDR's existence we never want to forget that the unification of the KPD and the SPD to form the SED 33 years ago laid the foundation for all that our people possess today in the way of revolutionary achievements. It cannot be overlooked, after all, that the development of the socialist revolution in the GDR has thwarted all attempts to isolate our state or even--as has often been attempted--to throttle it.

If we analyze the GDR's development, its rise to become one of the world's 10 strongest industrial nations, the upswing of its intellectual and cultural life, the formation of a new socialist intelligentsia from the ranks of the workers class and the class of the cooperative peasants, we see that all this is not a gift from heaven but the fruit of the hard work of our party and all the people. This development was greatly influenced by the change in the world's balance of forces in favor of the Soviet Union and its allies and it has also contributed to this change. [paragraph continues]

The fact that there are a growing number of forces which, taking account of the real situation, support the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the policy of detente and cooperation, the ending of the arms race and the bringing about of disarmament has also had a considerable influence on this development. For in view of the dangers of a nuclear world war this policy is the only possible course.

Comrades! We can state with satisfaction that everywhere in our country, in all social strata, there is an extensive popular movement underway to prepare the 30th anniversary of the GDR in a worthy manner. The working people of all classes and strata, the workers, the cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia, the armed forces and especially the young people growing up in our republic are participating in this preparation with energetic initiatives. The results of the 10th session will contribute to providing an even broader basis for the preparation of the 30th anniversary and making it even more effective. Thus it will be possible to celebrate the 30th anniversary of our state with new deeds for socialism, with high dedication to further implement the decisions of the ninth party congress and to make this day a grand display of the achievements of socialism on German soil.

Much has changed for the better in the life of our people, and much remains to be done. There has been fundamental social progress in the GDR. Our people can be proud of the standard of living achieved in these 30 years. I mean this in both the material sense and the cultural sense, for the two cannot be separated from each other; they belong together. After three decades of our republic's existence we can note the great capacity for economic performance and a high living standard of our people. They bear witness to a steady, if not always problem-free development. They bear witness to the great energies released by the policy elaborated at the eighth party congress in order to make increasingly better use of the advantages of socialism in the interests of the rule of workers and peasants, in the interests of the people and their well-being.

The 30 years of the GDR's existence--this cannot be stated clearly enough--are the joint achievement of people and party; they bear witness to our people's diligence and talent. Our success is also the result of the firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, with whom we will jointly celebrate the 30th anniversary. Behind all our achievements there is the hard labor of all working people, the correct policy of our party, which has succeeded in applying Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions in our country. Behind our progress there is the untiring activity of hundreds of thousands of communists who--in solving new tasks--are selflessly placing themselves in the front rank and who are often implementing the party's decisions with great personal sacrifices, putting their personal interests last. We are seeing this particularly clearly at the moment, when the overcoming of the consequences of last winter's severe weather conditions and the implementation and overfulfillment of the national economic plan for 1979 are at stake.

In the Politburo's report as well as during the discussion it has been pointed out that the preparations for the local elections on 20 May this year and for the national youth festival, for the meeting of the FDJ in Berlin at Whitsun, offer good opportunities to successfully continue the frank dialog with the citizens of our republic, entirely in the spirit of our proven motto: Take part in work, take part in planning, take part in governing. There is no reason to evade any problems. The achievements of our people under the guidance of the party in three decades, their achievements in shaping the socialist society, which are appreciated all over the world, are convincing. They make it possible--proceeding from the firm position of what has been achieved--to answer all the questions affecting the life of the citizens--ranging from fundamental questions of domestic and foreign policy to the problems of everyday life-- and to win new fighters for our common cause in the process.

Nothing should prevent us from freely discussing the fact that during the further forming of the developed socialist society problems will have to be solved which require the full application of all our forces. We should always bear in mind that there can be no lull for us in political and ideological work. We are building the socialist social order under conditions open to the world. Nothing will change in this in the future. The GDR is situated at the meeting point between the two big social systems--the Warsaw Pact and NATO--in the midst of the field of tension in which the decision on war or peace will be made. This is why we are fulfilling a great responsibility for the strengthening of socialism and the continuous raising of our republic's defensive readiness. This serves, at the same time, the consolidation of the unity and the cohesion of our socialist community of states and the securing of peace. From this alone it becomes apparent how important the further development of socialist democracy is and with what circumspection and drive we must operate so that all strata of our people, irrespective of ideology and religion, can make their contribution to the further flourishing of their fatherland.

It has been pointed out that the preparations for the elections are taking place in a creative and optimistic spirit. More than 261,000 candidates of the GDR National Front have been nominated from the ranks of the most varied collectives of industry, agriculture, science and culture as well as from other areas. Cooperation between our party and the friendly parties and mass organizations is developing and deepening successfully. Trustful political discussions in enterprises, cooperatives and housing areas are increasingly marking political mass work. It has rightly been said that the detailed conversations with the voters, the workers and peasants, women and young people have proven to be a useful method of political work.

It is irrefutable that the direct participation in the preparation and holding of local elections, the assessment of candidates to be elected as deputies, judges, jurors, members of arbitration commissions in the workers collectives and their presentation to the voters are a convincing proof of the superiority of socialist democracy over every kind of bourgeois democracy. We consider it gratifying to see that the slogan of going to the elections with fulfilled plans has assumed the dimensions of a mass movement. This is also an expression of the socialist concept of democracy which rests on the unshakable fact that in our country it is the workers and peasants who exercise power, that everything is done for man's well-being and that the people realize their own interests in free self-determination.

Comrades! In the course of further forming the developed socialist society the strengthening of our country's economic efficiency becomes the central question. Progress in all spheres of life depends mainly and decisively on this. The purposeful continuation of our policy for the benefit of the people depends on the growth of our economic power. Only the active and dedicated commitment of each one of us to the enhancement of material achievements enables society to distribute more. This logical interdependence is based on the unity of economic and social policy as formulated in our party program.

In making decisions in the economic sphere we never lose sight of the daily continuous course of economic cycles. However, we naturally look beyond separate quarters and individual years to the factors and demands that have a long-term effect. Thus we are dealing in a principled way--from the standpoint of strengthening the GDR--with the far-reaching changes affecting the growth of our economy, changes which result from changes on the international markets. Nobody can doubt that these are long-lasting and continuing processes. The prices of important raw materials and energy sources, which have already reached a high level in recent years, continue to rise. We must take this into account. We have to draw conclusions from this in the spirit of our method of maintaining full employment, the people's prosperity and stability.

To a certain extent this has already been done in working out and implementing the national economic plans for the years 1978 and 1979. I want to state unambiguously, however, that the profound changes in the world market require greater flexibility and effectiveness in our foreign trade activities. As has been expressed in the course of the session, new dimensions in the development of the GDR's economic performance must be attained by comprehensive and effective management, to safeguard the utilization of the created product and the mobilization of all forces in order to increase this product. The dynamic growth of the achievements in the people's economy and especially in industry, the requisite increase in the distributable final product have become the decisive prerequisite for the solution of all questions of social development. There is no other way to solve the decisive tasks in shaping socialist society.

Under these conditions the strengthening of the material-technical base of the national economy has become a task of absolute priority. The course of developments has confirmed the decisions of the ninth party congress in this field as well, and has made them even more important. To strengthen the material-technical base means to create the prerequisites for higher material production. This is how we must view this task. To develop production on the basis of the latest scientific findings and in a purposeful way is a matter affecting society as a whole. It is on this, therefore, that accumulation must be concentrated even more strongly.

As is known, we accumulate a good deal. In 1978, 21.6 percent of the national income was used for accumulation. These funds were used for important requirements such as housing construction, the very core of our social program, which we are continuing consistently. Many other necessary expenditures in different social fields could be listed here. On the other hand, funds are made available for projects that are at present not as imperatively urgent for our country as the strengthening of economic power. The productive accumulation represents 12 percent of our national income. More attention must be paid to this accumulation which directly and materially serves expanded reproduction.

At present reproduction is still being deprived in various ways of funds and forces. Plan-listed building capacities, materials and labor are used for projects outside the plan. On the other hand, there have been and still are backlogs in the implementation of centrally planned investment projects of great industrial significance. This state of affairs cannot be condoned.

"Outside the plan" means against the plan and its proportionality--this has to be made abundantly clear. Each such project deprives the plan of funds and forces. The so-called illicit construction projects use up national income but do not bring in one single additional mark. Those investment amounts could be used in industry to produce in a single year industrial goods worth several hundred million marks. We are losing this through the practice of illicit construction. We shall put a stop to that. Effective measures will be taken by the minister of finance, the president of the bank and the minister of construction to prevent the misuse of funds for nonplanned construction projects.

Productive accumulation is also being harmed through excessive investments or attempts to include less important projects in the plan. Our plans are based on close interaction between investments of long-term and short-term effectiveness. Illicit building and squandering, however, disturb the balance to the detriment of productive accumulation. We need the increased use of resources to renew our funds of fixed assets in the coming months and years in order to continue our economic and social policy.

We must not overlook the fact that quite a few projects were planned and started at a time when the changes on the international market had not yet become so sharply apparent.

Comrades! Nobody has the right to deduce claims for public funds by relying on departmental considerations. The overall interest of the GDR is binding on everyone. Here party discipline is at stake in a field of work vital for our country. For example, we can point to many top performance and advanced results in science and technology. Their introduction, at least their immediate introduction, often flounders on the lack of building capacity. This is an unacceptable loss in growth. Hence better preconditions must be created for the utilization of science and technology in the economy. Absolute priority must be given to this concern, which is of great importance for the present and future.

We have determined that in order to strengthen democratic centralism under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers the uniform management and planning of investments will be reorganized. Each individual project will be examined. The major part of the funds and forces used in 1979--and, according to present plans, to be used in 1980--for investments have been appropriated through resolutions dating far back. However, what appeared right 5 or 10 years ago sometimes presents itself quite differently today under markedly changed economic conditions. This we have to bear in mind. The scope for urgent investments earmarked for material production and the satisfaction of other important social requirements will thus be expanded.

Planning has to be based on lists of projections and objectives. Only those things listed and endorsed in the plan may be implemented. For productive investments an order of precedence of projects is being established. A significant reduction of the planned construction times for individual projects must be aimed at, on the average by at least a third to a half. Fewer new projects must be started and the forces must be concentrated. In judging the quality of management greater weight must be given to how successful it has been in achieving a rapid increase in the final product by properly using investments. This holds true for ministers, bezirk and kreis councillors and all other officials. A climate must be created by ideological work in which the strengthening of the material-technical base in all spheres is regarded a vital question affecting the people.

Comrades! A very serious attitude to the requirements of the economy is necessary everywhere. We must perceptibly limit losses that are still apparent by observing high discipline, and especially by compliance with technological regulations, by better maintenance and care and great care in repairs.

We must be careful in using the resources at our disposal. Yet such valuable things as electricity, heat and fuels are often squandered. On the one hand, more resources are used than is necessary while on the other hand power cuts cause substantial economic harm in material production. This can and must be changed. A contribution to this end will be made by scientific and practical work aimed at lowering the high level of coal and energy consumption by the power stations and briquette factories, and also reducing the consumption of fuel. It is inexplicable why in some cases buildings are illuminated even in bright sunlight.

Management in the competence of the Ministry of Coal and Energy must be decisively improved. It is necessary to create reliable safeguards for supplying the population and the economy with electricity and fuel without disruptions. Production and supply must function even in extraordinary conditions. Sudden shutdowns should not even be allowed. Comrades! No area of our life exists outside the context of the national economy. Our development is always dependent on the rate of increase in the material products.

From this we deduce the obligation to manage things economically in all spheres, and with a view toward the whole. On the other hand we have to ask ourselves about our own contribution to a faster economic growth. [paragraph continues]

The interconnection of all parts of the public with the economy has to be well mastered from the point of view of performance. We pay tribute to the great scientific achievements in our country. At the same time, we are conscious of the task of organizing the application of their results even more rapidly and efficiently in the economy, in all spheres where it is possible according to the nature of the matter. Our best allies here are the scientists.

For example, there is currently a worldwide struggle for the development and use of the most up-to-date technologies. This is part of the class struggle which we must conclude victoriously. The greatest progress is made where there are strong scientific capacities that are closely linked with production in the combines themselves. That helps save time. In most cases a fast tempo is known to be the decisive factor today in determining whether expeditures are justified and whether there are gains from research and development. Time is money, they say. For our conditions, this is not enough. Time determines the effectiveness of society's production and thus the material and cultural living standard of the people. This is why we insist so strongly on fully using the advantages of our society to establish a close link between science and production. Here it is not only the institutions and their classifications that are at stake, what is decisive is how, in keeping with common goals and tight deadlines, the struggle for a solution to complex and important tasks is organized. We need enthusiasm and zeal, an atmosphere of genuine common work and continuous solicitude for the progress of work. In this way we will achieve the great and important successes for our people and their socialist state.

Comrades! The Politburo has received proposals for a further important step in streamlining the management and planning of the national economy. They concern the conclusions resulting from the development of the combines for the managing activity of the ministers. The proposals contain corresponding changes in the working method of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Supplies, the Ministry of Finance and other central state organs. Democratic centralism in the economic management is thus being further strengthened. The proposals have been worked out by the ministers themselves. They are aimed at raising the effectiveness of central state planning and at concentrating it even more strongly on key national economic processes. They are based on the greater economic responsibility of the combines since their own responsibility is being enhanced and red tape reduced.

Such essential preconditions are being created in managing and planning to fully adapt the GDR's economy to the new requirements. This is of significance for our entire future work, especially for the 5-year plan period 1981-85.

It is now necessary to improve further the work of ministries, the State Planning Commission and the other central state organs. The crux of the matter in this connection is to strengthen the politically responsible activities at all levels for the good of the comprehensive interests of the republic. We must assess again and again how to solve the tasks formulated by the party in the most effective way. We think that there are too many considerations that consist of nothing but the demand for additional funds. More initiatives are needed which make it possible to attain goals more rationally and with less funds than envisaged. Our cadres know the social requirements; they are aware of the changes underway on the world market and they will draw the right conclusions from this. It does not do to temporize.

The GDR economy is a planned economy. It operates on the basis of tasks set by the party, of state directives and instructions, and of binding tasks set by the plan. [paragraph continues]

It draws its strength chiefly from the conscious initiative and the thinking and acting of the leading cadres and the millions of working people of our republic and national economic lines. This is precisely why the close combination of central state planning and high responsiblity on the part of combines will uncover new reserves. It will increase the possibilities to successfully continue our proven policy for the benefit of the people.

Comrades! During the 10th Central Committee session many examples were quoted to show the care and energy with which the leading party officials have prepared the rendering of accounts and new elections of the leadership of the basic, the kreis and bezirk organizations. The party elections have shown to what extent democracy within the party has developed. We continue to lay great store by it. Not only that, but we can state that the overwhelming majority of basic organizations have also succeeded in making the party elections a common cause of the working people. This is in line with our party's character, its role in socialist society and its close ties with the masses.

During the discussions within the party collectives on the results of the work and the solution of future tasks, we proceeded from the point of view of the comprehensive policy of our party. Policy, ideology and the economy were treated as the entity which lies at the foundation of the ninth party congress resolutions. At the same time the party collectives affirmed their readiness to implement these resolutions in all circumstances and to apply for this purpose the whole wealth of experience, material knowledge and personal initiative of all members. We have great esteem for this because the further enhancement of the combat power of our party, the convincing word and the concrete act of each comrade are among the most important prerequisites for society's further progress.

Our party organizations have a great share in the growth of the socialist awareness of the workers class and all working people. We have a highly developed educational system. Intellectual and cultural life have received a considerable uplift and it enriches the existence of the people in a valuable and manifold way. It is for this that our party has always applied its strength, because human awareness is all the time becoming more important in mastering the task of building socialism. Only in this way have we been able to solve our tasks so far and taking these logical laws into full acount remains a key question of the further realization of the goals adopted by the ninth party congress. Therefore the task of ideological persuasion will always be the focus of our party's activity.

Correspondingly, we dedicate great attention to the Marxist-Leninist education and instruction of all members and candidates. The deeper the communists delve into the world-changing teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, into the essence of the resolutions of the ninth party congress and the Central Committee sessions, the better they will be equipped to control the social processes, solve the tasks in their area of work and perform vivid, extensive and effective mass political work. Ideological education has always served to solve the tasks in the shaping of socialist society in our country and especially today. In view of the continuous internal development of our country and the complicated international situation it is proving to be a secure and indispensable compass for the understanding of the dialects of the revolutionary world process and the interaction between domestic and foreign policy.

We know that interest in these questions is increasing and that it is important to convey our scientific teachings in a descriptive, vivid and convincing manner. These teachings are correct because they are true and they give a valid answer to the vital questions of the peoples. More and more people are rallying around our communist ideals and are taking part in their realization.

We can state with joy that the party organizations and the leadership of the mass organizations are using the manifold forms of political mass work in an increasingly better way in order to meet comprehensively the workers' and intellectual-cultural interests. We advocate an intellectual-cultural life in our country which develops harmoniously together with the satisfaction of material demands and which meets the highest standards. This is part of the main task, part of our policy for the well-being of man.

Comrades! After the 1978-79 party elections conclusions are becoming discernible which make it possible to further improve the quality of the political leadership.

1. The main task must consist in implementing, point-by-point, everything that was decided in the delegation conferences and in the election and accountability meetings, in accordance with the Central Committee resolutions. Effective control is part of this. In order to fulfill the 1979 national economic plan it is important to strengthen the political activity of the party in the workers' collectives. Each and every comrade must know what concrete contribution his party organization expects from him.

2. The great responsibility of the combines for the performance development of the entire national economy puts greater demands on management and planning. Thus it is also necessary for the leading party organs to support the party organizations of these enterprises more than they have up to now. This applies especially to the kreis leadership.

3. The preparations for the 30th anniversary of the GDR and the related initiatives for strengthening our socialist state continue to be at the center of political mass education. It is our party's wish to give every support to the FDJ in the preparations of its meeting, the national youth festival. We want to pay special attention to the personal and family discussions which our comrades are conducting on the occasion of the local elections. These discussions, too, offer numerous opportunities for explaining our policy, deepening the relationship of trust between party and people and consolidating the pride in our socialist homeland. This includes conscientiousness and attention to the people's justified concerns, trying to make quick decisions and openly discussing those wishes that cannot presently be met.

4. Collectivity, an even better fulfillment of the personal responsiblity of the members of management as well as a complex tackling of all questions and tasks are of great importance for the further improvement of the party leadership's activity. The work style of the party committees everywhere should be characterized by the constant seeking of close contacts with the working people, by discussions of all tasks with them in an atmosphere of trust and by their active inclusion in any solutions. In doing so, however, we must never forget the future requirements because of the manifold and often complicated demands of the day. The leading kreis and bezirk party organs especially assist the basic organizations by helping them define the key tasks of the work and accordingly mobilize all social forces for the realization of the tasks.

5. We should be more aware of the fact that the results of the self-sacrificing work of the collectives are largely dependent on the militant spirit, organizational talent and intolerance of the leaders to mistakes and shortcomings. The results depend on the leaders' ability to develop a work style in close solidarity with the masses and to meet their responsibilities even under complicated conditions with a cool head, commonsense and the willingness to accept risks. [paragraph continues]

Educational work, being a firm component of the party's activity of political leadership, includes the appreciation of good experience on management's part. But it also requires the party to deal with those who want to undermine the valid principles, who do not promote the workers' initiatives sufficiently and thus detract from the overall result.

Summing up I would like to say that the party elections have shown that our great, combat-tested collective of life-minded people is imbued with energy and optimism. It is equally as proud of our achievements as it is intent on a continuous search for better results and higher effectiveness of our common work.

Comrades! The 10th meeting of the Central Committee has treated important questions of domestic and foreign policy that are presently facing us. Constructive answers have been given which will lead us further ahead. These answers are appropriate for effectively promoting the further realization of the resolutions of our ninth party congress and the preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ELECTIONS WITH CHURCH OFFICIALS

AU021400 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 28 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed Potsdam dispatch: "An Avowal of Responsibility for Those Nearest One Next and Society: Event in Preparation for the Elections with Church Leaders and Church Officials"]

[Text] Experiences drawn from 30 years of cooperation between Christians and Marxists were central to an event held in preparation for the communal elections in which clergymen, church officials and Christian personalities participated and which was hosted by the Christian circles work group of the GDR National Front bezirk committee at the German-Soviet Friendship House in Potsdam. The opening report was delivered by Eberhard Huettner, staff worker of the Work Group for Church Questions with the SED's Central Committee.

In the fruitful debate the speakers in the discussion, including many union [Christian Democratic Union] friends, explicitly professed adherence to the theme of the event: "The Well-Being of Man--The Aim of Socialism."

Thus union friend Parson Ernst Breithaupt underscored that the talks between the GDR State Council chairman and the Executive of the Conference of the Evangelical Church leaderships in March 1978 was very productive for drawing together Christians and Marxists. He underscored that at this time it was the most natural thing for him to vote for the candidates of the National Front on 20 May in order to strengthen the GDR and to consolidate our socialist society.

Union friend Rudi Wassmuth, member of the Community Church Council and deputy mayor in Granzow, Kyritz Kreis, described in his statement the successful alliance policy in his community.

The avowal of responsibility not only through those nearest one but also through society was also reflected in the statements in the discussion by other participants in the event, such as union friends Parson Hans Joachim Bruehe from Schoewalde in Nauen Kreis; Preacher Lothar Nitter of the Johannite Church in the GDR; and Ferdinand Fiedler, secretary of the CDU Potsdam Bezirk Association.

REPORTAGE ON TIHANY THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

Ovari Address

AU021812 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Report on opening speech by Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the 25 April session of a 3-day conference held in Tihany, Hungary, under the auspices of the MSZMP Central Committee and the periodical PEACE AND SOCIALISM and with the participation of representatives of 38 communist and workers parties: "Miklos Ovari's Opening Speech at the Tihany Theoretical Conference"]

[Text] Our party was glad to assume the role of host to the conference, he said in his introduction, because we are convinced that exchanging the experiences of our international movement and discussing topical theoretical issues in an open, comradely and creative atmosphere provides lessons that can be turned to good account and constitutes an indispensable help for us in both accomplishing complex tasks of socialist construction and our international activity to defend peace.

Becoming Acquainted With Each Other's Experiences

As a result of the progress of the world revolutionary process and the development of the international communist movement, the independence of the fraternal parties has become stronger and more complete. Today, our movement does not have an organized center, each party elaborates its policy independently. However, this fact does not change the international character of our movement. It follows from our movement's international character that the independence of parties does not make the development of relations and cooperation superfluous and that there is a naturally--I might say, inevitably--increasing aspiration by our fraternal parties to become mutually acquainted with the experiences accumulating in national domains and to jointly analyze political and theoretical questions of importance and topicality from the viewpoint of the movement as a whole.

Large-scale international meetings, such as the latest one held in 1976 in Berlin with the participation of the European fraternal parties, serve well and effectively this fundamental objective and, consequently, the national and international interests of the fraternal parties. In addition to political meetings of great significance, there is also a need for experts of the international communist and workers movement dealing with theoretical issues to meet in a smaller or larger circle and for them to informally discuss certain theoretical issues expected to be of general interest.

Since its inception, the theory of scientific socialism has been developing in close relationship with revolutionary practice. This is the case today as well. Therefore, analyzing and drawing general theoretical conclusions from the experiences of the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation struggles is an indispensable element of our ideological and theoretical-research activity. In proceeding with the tasks facing us, as well as for other reasons, the experiences of the Soviet Union, the first socialist country of the world, in socialist construction and the experiences of other socialist countries pursuing the same path as we do and striving to resolve identical tasks are particularly valuable for us, Hungarian communists. At the same time, we follow with great attention the struggle waged by our fraternal parties in the economically advanced capitalist and in the developing countries as well.

The individual echelons of the international revolutionary workers' movement wage their own struggle within national frameworks, and common objectives are accomplished in each country within national ranges. In individual countries conditions for accomplished objectives differ, possibilities vary, different tasks are on the agenda of individual fraternal parties and allies coming into consideration in the class struggle pursued on an international scale vary. Also the international balance of power and the world political situation at any given time affect the development of specific conditions of the struggle of individual fraternal parties in different ways and to a different degree. All this makes our revolutionary movement richer, more diverse and colorful, but, at the same time, it causes certain difficulties and it can elicit disputes and sometimes disagreements on certain specific issues. [Shorter reports on the speech in MAGYAR NEMZET and NEPSZAVA of the same date render the ending of the sentence as "disagreements regarding the appraisal of certain specific issues."]

As a combined result of the consistent and indefatigable international activity of the three main revolutionary forces and acts by other forces supporting the cause of international peace--despite the well-known difficulties and obstacles--the process of detente has become the cardinal trend in international life.

In the socialist countries peaceful construction is effectively pursued, the material-technical base of socialism is being augmented, the people's standard of living is improving and, in the course of the fulfillment of the program of socialist construction, the internal unity of society, national unity based on socialist principles, is strengthening. The impact of the world socialist system on the development of international political life is increasing. Under the leadership of our fraternal parties, the struggle of the workers class and the working masses against the power of monopoly capital and government policy has intensified. In these countries our fraternal parties are waging a tenacious struggle to retain the economic and social achievements attained in the class struggle and to defend and expand democratic rights and, in a longer term, to attain a socialist transformation of society. In recent years significant additional successes were attained in the struggle of the national liberation movements.

The Significance of Ideological Work

Although it takes place on a different scale and in a different manner in various areas of the world, an upswing has become the characteristic trend of the development, taken as a whole, of the international communist movement. As a result of the changes taking place in national and international conditions, our fraternal parties have come into a new situation, in a certain sense, in the advanced capitalist and the developing countries. The general advancement of the world revolutionary process, the upswing of our communist movement and the changing of the balance of power in favor of the adherents of socialism, social progress and peace have produced a dual effect on an international ideological level.

For one thing, we find that international imperialism, frightened of the successes by the progressive and peace-loving forces and socialist ideas, has launched a more concentrated extensive and coordinated attack, also on the ideological plane, than ever before against the three main revolutionary forces. Imperialism is also employing its ideological arsenal to slow down the detente process, prevent collaboration among the progressive forces and, not least, disrupt the unity of the ranks of the international communist and workers movement. In our party's opinion, these same objectives are served by the statements in principle and practical-political steps of the Chinese leaders. The Chinese leaders' nationalist and hegemonistic policy and latest aggression against Socialist Vietnam have elicited profound indignation not only among the Hungarian Communists, but among our entire working people as well.

We have always realized and stressed that peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems does not and cannot mean a reconciliation between two radically contrary ideologies, between the socialist and bourgeois ideologies. Under conditions of peaceful coexistence, the significance of ideological work and the clarification of unsolved or disputed theoretical issues increases.

It is not unprecedented in the history of the international workers' movement that disputes become brisker in a period of an upswing and expansion of the movement. In our opinion, the objective reason for this is the fact that our fraternal parties operating under different conditions are searching for the specific political steps most in keeping with the historical mission of the workers class and, proceeding from their own positions, they are developing various ideas with regard to the specific tasks of both their own parties and the international movement. This is particularly applicable in a situation like the one now prevailing, when, as a result of deepening the general crisis of capitalism and strengthening the international workers movement, numerous new questions, questions awaiting an answer, emerge. Also, we regard it as natural that no matter how rich they are, taken on their own merits, the experiences of the development of the socialist countries do not suffice for finding the answers to these new questions. These experiences are not sufficient, but neither can they be dispensed with. The facts of the development of the workers' movement, including the considerable successes of the socialist countries, prove that we do not have to seek a way out of a historical dead end, but that we can build on solid ground in planning our future steps.

One of the theoretical issues on our agenda, Miklos Ovari continued, has been, even in the past, one of the most important aspects of the struggle of the workers class. It is probably unnecessary to justify at length the topicality of the revolution and democracy today.

A good deal will probably be said during the debate about the rich experiences of the socialist countries, including Hungary. Speaking of Hungary, I would like to refer to the fact that what Marx and Engels expressed in the Communist Manifesto has become a reality in this country: The first step of the workers' revolution is to raise the proletariat to become the domination class and to establish democracy. In this country the prerequisite for winning the most elementary democratic rights was the revolutionary struggle led by the working class. The success of this struggle and the victory of the socialist revolution made it possible to win democracy, and to do so in the original sense of the world, as expressed by our constitution: In our country all power belongs to the working people.

I do not want to leave it unsaid that our path to democracy was not easy, that--in this respect, as in others--our development was not devoid of mistakes and even occasional grave errors and regression. However, it is part of the full picture that our party and workers class had the strength to overcome the obstacles, correct the mistakes and create and develop the political and social prerequisites necessary for the unfolding of socialist democracy.

Our ideological adversaries often level the accusation against us and frighten the peoples with the allegation that the victory of the socialist revolution leads to a dictatorship. In the class struggle in Hungary, the essential question has always been: For which class does the power brought about by the revolution mean democracy and for which does it mean a dictatorship? In Hungary, the victory of the socialist revolution, in 1919 first and, for the second time and ultimately, in 1948, meant that the power came into the hands of the overwhelming majority--the workers, peasants and other average working people. The dictatorship of the proletariat served the purpose of insuring democracy for this overwhelming majority, overthrowing the political and economic power of the ruling class, expropriating the expropriators and preventing counterrevolutionary attempts.

In the advanced capitalist countries the communist parties are struggling under political and social conditions that differ from ours. In some of these countries the workers movement has attained significant achievements, which will in all probability create more favorable conditions in the struggle to create a socialist society. We, Hungarian Communists, sincerely hope and wish that our fraternal parties in these countries may be able to take good advantage of these more favorable possibilities and not have to cover the same difficult path that has been covered by our people, Miklos Ovari concluded his speech.

Conclusion of Conference

AU021350 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "The International Theoretical Conference Has Ended in Tihany"]

[Text] The 3-day theoretical conference of representatives of 39 communist and workers parties staged by the MSZMP, as well as by the editorial committee of the periodical PEACE AND SOCIALISM, which is a joint publication of the communist and workers parties, ended on Friday [27 April] in Tihany. In two sections, the participants in the conference conducted a brisk debate and a creative exchange of views on implications of the struggle for democracy and socialism and interrelations between democracy, the revolution and the international situation. On behalf of the MSZMP, Sandor Lakos, Central Committee member and director of the Social Sciences Institute of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Janos Serecz, head of a department of the Central Committee, participated in the work of the conference.

The foreign guests were greeted by Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the conference.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT--Prof Dr Stephan Koren, president of the Austrian National Bank, who has visited Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian National Bank President Matyas Timar, departed from Budapest on Saturday [28 April]. They discussed international financial matters and the further development of relations between the two central banks. The guest was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Apr 79 p 3 AU]

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL--Knut Thymberg, political director general of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, has visited Budapest and had talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy on topical aspects of the international situation and Hungarian-Swedish relations. The director general was received by Foreign Affairs Secretary of State Pal Racz. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Apr 79 p 8 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EDMUND MUSKIE VISIT

LD031335 Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 May, PAP--SEJM Marshal (parliament speaker) Stanislaw Gucwa received American Senator Edmund S. Muskie who is paying a visit to Poland. The talks were on the further progress in relations between both countries. The essential role of parliamentary contacts was stressed.

SEJM Vice Marshal Andrzej Werblan participated in the talks. Also present was U.S. ambassador to Poland, William E. Schaufele.

On Thursday, Senator Edmund S. Muskie was received by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

The conversation covered a wide range of problems of Polish-American economic and scientific-technical cooperation. A lot of attention was devoted to questions of industrial coproduction and cooperation in agriculture as well as to foreign trade issues. The sides stressed the need of further development and deepening of cooperation between the two countries in all areas of economy. On the same day, Senator Muskie paid a visit to First Deputy Finance Minister Marian Krzak. The American guest made also on Thursday a sightseeing tour of Warsaw.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOVIET METALLURGY MINISTER KAZANETS

LD031410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Today Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received Ivan Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, who is visiting Poland. An appraisal of past cooperation between the metallurgical industries of Poland and the Soviet Union was made, noting with satisfaction further progress in this important sphere. Taking part in the conversation was Franciszek Kaim, minister of metallurgy. Boris Aristov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland, also attended.

WOJTASZEK TALKS, DINNER SPEECH IN LISBON REPORTED

LD032222 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 3 May, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, who arrived yesterday night for an official visit to Lisbon following the invitation of the foreign minister of Portugal, Joao Freitas da Cruz, had first talks with his Portuguese counterpart today.

Both ministers comprehensively reviewed the development so far of Polish-Portuguese relations and devoted a lot of attention to international issues, especially those connected with the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

Both Minister Wojtaszek and Minister Freitas da Cruz stressed that although little time has passed since the beginning of the normalization of relations between the two countries in (?1974), the balance sheet is positive. Both sides declared themselves in favour of further development of bilateral relations, particularly in the sphere of economy and culture.

At the end of the first day of the visit Minister Freitas da Cruz gave a dinner in honor of the Polish guest, at which both ministers made speeches. "The Polish Government attaches great importance to a comprehensive development of cooperation with Portugal, said Minister Wojtaszek who favourably appraised the results of this cooperation during the last five years. "We attach special significance to economic collaboration. We believe that a lot remains to be done in this area."

"The development of political relations between Poland and Portugal," the Polish foreign minister continued, "constitutes a positive factor for both the two countries and for the cause of detente in Europe. We are convinced that only lasting peace can ensure continuous progress to our nation and to entire mankind. And we have been guided by this very goal when we submitted at the UN forum the draft declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace which was adopted at the organization's latest session, with Portugal's support, too." Emil Wojtaszek stressed that the most urgent task at present was to put an end to the arms race. "This is the reason why Poland attaches great importance to SALT talks hoping that successful negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States will stimulate the interest of the remaining countries for disarmament initiatives, beginning with the Vienna negotiations."

Concluding his speech Minister Wojtaszek said that "convergence of interests and stands of our countries on many key issues should favour tightening of their bilateral cooperation in all spheres interesting both sides and bringing our nations closer together.

Expressing his satisfaction with the visit of the Polish foreign minister, Minister Freitas da Cruz said that it provided an opportunity to deepen the friendship and cooperation that characterized the relations linking two countries, since their establishment in 1974. "This cooperation," he said, "is undoubtedly concordant with the interests of both countries and contributes to the development of real dialogue, to better mutual understanding.

"On this road, regardless of ideological and political differences between our two countries, we can effectively participate in the efforts aiming at the consolidation of the atmosphere of confidence and consequently at the stabilization and security in Europe," Minister Freitas da Cruz went on. He said also that exchange of opinions with the Polish foreign minister made it possible to lay down a wide range of problems in which the two countries represented converging or concordant views as far as significant aspects of international situation are concerned.

Portuguese Reportage

For Portuguese reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Wojtaszek to Lisbon, see the Portugal section of the 4 May and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

CORRESPONDENT EVALUATES FRENCH COMMUNIST DISCUSSIONS

AU031154 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 May 79 p 7 AU

[Paris correspondent Wlodzimierz Zralek report: "Before the 23d French Communist Party Congress: Discussion Among French Communists"]

[Excerpts] For a few weeks preceding the deliberations of the 23d French Communist Party [PCF] Congress, scheduled for 9-13 May, L'HUMANITE and FRANCE NOUVELLE have begun a series of articles to discuss the party's draft resolutions and statutes. [paragraph continues]

The opinions of those participating in the precongress debate filled entire pages in both papers and referred to all aspects of the PCF program. The coverage of this discussion will thus have to be limited to a few basic observations.

The first observation is the fact that the "historic turn," or the bifurcation of the leftwing paths, as well as the setbacks experienced by the leftwing in the March 1978 general elections, have failed to undermine the internal unity of the PCF. Therefore, the bourgeois press' expectation that deep splits would result from the shock experienced by the leftwing voters, including the communists, when they did not win what was regarded as a certain victory, was not fulfilled. The PCF's anticipation of the transition to socialism in a democratic way, that is by the adherence of the majority of voters, puts on the agenda the complex issue of combining a parliamentary struggle with the class struggle. At the same time the thesis that the transition to socialism will be reached via elections with the majority of society voting for it is accountable for the fact that the new draft statutes do not regard the dictatorship of the proletariat as an indispensable advantage in French socialist construction. In this context those participating in the discussion sought an answer to the question: How will the resolutions implying the vanguard role of the workers class be implemented in political practice? All these programmatic pursuits are taking place in the internal climate defined in the draft resolution as the state of "ideological struggle."

The attitude toward the socialist countries was examined not only in the context of the requirements of internationalism, but also in the context of the need to defend the real image of socialism which has been distorted by the domestic anticommunist campaigns. Those participating in the debate voiced their solidarity with the theses of the resolution stating that, in line with the decisions of the 22d French Communist Party Congress, the party aspires to work out its own "French tricolored" model of socialism, at the same time favorably assessing the total achievements scored by the socialist countries. The economic progress attained, full employment and equal social opportunities--these are some spheres in which, as it was noted in the discussion, socialism has proven to be superior, although this does not mean that it has solved all economic or political problems. At the same time the decisive contribution of the socialist countries toward insuring peace and progress on a worldwide scale is regarded as an essential element of their positive achievements. The PRC foreign policy, and particularly the aggression launched by Beijing against Vietnam, was evaluated as a desertion of the fundamental mission of socialism. Many French comrades illustrated their evaluations of the reality in the socialist countries with personal impressions from travels that attested to the developing contacts and links.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO USSR

LD300654 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Press review on President of the Republic of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the Soviet Union]

[Text] Commenting on the results of the visit to Moscow paid by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, ZYCIE WARSZAWY's Moscow correspondent wrote:

"The visit paid by the French president to Moscow has once again confirmed the fact that Soviet-French relations provide the contemporary world with a pattern for building up of mutual confidence, political realism, and the abilities to find a proper plane for reaching agreements on the most important and complicated questions of the world politics.

"The USSR and France have well grounded reason for satisfaction over the results of the dialogue conducted so far. Moscow and Paris have proved that cooperation between them, which has been one of the most lively for many years now, is at the same time a beacon for others, a guide for the mutually beneficial cooperation of states with different social systems and an indication of how to properly interpret ideas and principles adopted in the Helsinki Final Act.

"The course of the talks in the Kremlin has confirmed that the USSR and France are not going to limit themselves to stating what has already been achieved. But they persevere in striving to tighten their cooperation and make it more dynamic, vigorous and lasting, basing it on long-range programmes covering the next ten year period", stressed the daily.

Karol Szyndzielorz has this to say in the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY about the visit of the French president to the USSR:

"Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing concentrated in their talks on problems connected with detente and disarmament and prospects for economic cooperation. The two leaders agreed that Soviet-French relations stood good chances for development.

"Soviet-French dialogue conducted this spring is an event of special significance. It confirms continuity in relations between the two European powers with a simultaneous activization of these aspects which correspond to the new situation in Europe and new possibilities of France and the USSR. Therefore, it testifies to a constructive approach to such difficult questions as strengthening political detente with a military one.

"Moscow provided Europe with a new proof of vitality of detente, advantages of honest cooperation and the openness of both partners to new stimuli consolidating traditional friendship," says the daily in conclusion.

SHARP INCREASE IN EXPORTS TO LIBYA NOTED

AU021828 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28-29 Apr 79 p 4 AU

["Polish-Libyan Economic Cooperation: Construction, Machinery and Service Exports"]

[Text] The rapid increase in commodity and service exports to Libya, rated at 17 percent in 1978, turned that country into our most important economic partner in Africa. This year the turnover is likely to double.

This acceleration has been possible because of the program for developing and expanding mutual economic, scientific and technical cooperation adopted during the visit paid to our country by the Libyan leader, Col al-Qadhdhafi. Recently, less than a year since that important event, the second session of the Mixed Polish-Libyan Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened in Tripoli.

Poland is taking an active part in the rapid changes that are occurring in Libya. Thus far we have built in Libya hundreds of houses, 1,300 farms, 270 kilometes of roads, electric power plants in Benghazi and many other industrial and port enterprises.

Last year Poland began the largescale exportation of machinery and equipment. Compared with 1977, it almost doubled.

Nearly 5,000 Polish specialists--engineers, teachers, physicians, technicians and workers--have now been engaged in Libya.

As far as Libyan crude oil is concerned, a few months ago the tanker Czantoria arrived in Gdansk, bringing on its maiden voyage the first 130,000 tons of crude oil for the Gdansk refinery. We receive this crude oil at an annual rate of several hundred thousand tons, with favourable conditions, paying for it with the supplies of Polish goods.

GIEREK PRESENTS AWARD TO BYTOM COMMUNITY

ID250815 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, was today the guest of the working class and community of Bytom. This morning, Edward Gierek, accompanied by the regional administrators, led by Zdzislaw Grudzien who is a member of the Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, visited the staff of the Zygmunt steelworks, the production establishment on which the program of Polish metallurgy's complex reconstruction and modernization is based. Cordially welcomed by the employees, the first secretary of the Central Committee visited the newest department, that of the construction of steel works machines, which reached full production capacity a few weeks ago and increased the capacity of the Zygmunt steel works by one third.

Later Edward Gierek took part in the meeting with veterans of Silesian uprising and of World War II. He expressed to them his highest appreciation for their patriotic stand in the period of struggles against the partitioning power and later against the Hitlerite invader. On the eve of May Day, the festive day of the working class, the first secretary of the Central Committee conveyed to the veterans most cordial good wishes.

Early this afternoon Edward Gierek took part in an inspiring ceremony in Bytom in which the town was decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labor First Class. This high state distinction awarded to Bytom is an expression of appreciation for the achievements of many generations of the people of Bytom, which has always been the mainstay of the Polish character of the region and which has made a lasting and telling contribution to the postwar economic development of the whole country. Edward Gierek spoke during the ceremony.

[Gierek--begin recording] Dear comrades! Esteemed gathering! I thank you cordially for having invited me to this inspiring ceremony which honors the whole Bytom community. The State Council of the Polish People's Republic, as proof of highest recognition of your great contribution to the construction of our socialist motherland, has awarded your patriotic workers town the Order of the Banner of Labor First Class. [applause]

The fact that I am able to present this order to you gives me a deep satisfaction. I would like to convey to you on this occasion, on behalf of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and my own sincere congratulations and best wishes. Please convey the words of deepest appreciation and respect to the patriotic workers class and the whole hard-working community of the town of Bytom, gathered around its battle-ready and committed urban party organization. [applause]

The Bytom miners are associated in the eyes of Poles with the historic pages of heroic struggles against national and social oppression, with the ardent patriotism of the Silesian people.

After the end of World War I your town which served the motherland well became the center of the struggle for the Polish character of Upper Silesia. Today, on the eve of the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of Silesian uprisings and of the plebiscite, we recall that it was from here that the battle orders went out, the battle for the freedom from the German yoke. The Polish Plebiscite Committee was headquartered here in your town where works provided the model for combining the struggle for national with the struggle for social liberation.

These proud pages of Polish history are the work of whole generations of Poles who just like those who worked under the sign of "Rodlo" [symbol used by the Union of Poles in Germany] and those who fought under the standards of insurgents, never bent down under the then German state's policy of Germanization and oppression.

The history of your town is linked with the work of the well known people's and revolutionary leaders of Upper Silesia: Jozef Szafranek, Emanuel [Kolko], Jozef Lonta and also the activists of the workers movement Stanislaw Grzymala, Konrad Pietuch and many many others. It is here that people of particular merit in the patriotic education of young generations of Poles have lived. We are today putting into practice in the socialist independent Poland, the dreams and ideals for which they fought.

Two essential elements have been incorporated in the coat of arms of Bytom; the Piast eagle and a miner. They symbolize work and love of fatherland, specific values for the Bytom working class. Bytom miners have been achieving higher productivity than average in the entire coal industry. Every year they supply the country with nearly 20 million tons of coal. Foundry industry, engineering industry, and other branches of industry are also doing well. Bytom, once a dilapidated town, today is most imposing. The program of development and reconstruction of the entire estates and quarters of your town is giving concrete positive results and is transforming the face of the town, where the social deed is part of the value created every year.

The valuable Bytom initiative in the implementation of the program for house building, and also the program of setting up green areas, should be recalled. Traditions of cultural development of Bytom are very rich, and at one time Bytom was the center of Polish cultural and educational life in Upper Silesia. Those traditions have created foundations for the present development of culture and education. At one time the pride of Bytom was the Jan Smolen Secondary School and today, you are rightly proud of a unique center, a technical college for leading workers which trains cadres of highly qualified, ideologically involved, the best representatives of the Silesian and Basin working class.

But the most valuable achievements created under the people's rule in your town is the union of the best Polish traditions, which should be mentioned today. The community of nearly a quarter million, Bytom is fully integrated, strongly bonded with our party and like all working people of the Katowice Voivodship, they devotedly and with dedication serve the socialist fatherland. [applause]

Dear comrades and citizens, by mapping out the program for the construction of developed socialist society, the construction of Poland of end of the twentieth century, which will be strong and prosperous, our party counts on the knowledge and involvement of Poles, on their talents and energy, and particularly counts on always live and warm patriotism expressed by honest work on every job, everywhere where economic and social life pulsates.

Everything that we are proud of, everything that we as a people have achieved so far, was built by persistent, hard effort. In the future it will not be different. The fruitful, honest effort, highly effective management, good organization--this is the only way to the implementation of our chosen national aims.

This is why exemplary work, honest performance of duty, social activeness, a sense of responsibility for the affairs of the country and our people, will always have the highest value. It is in these traits that the community of Bytom, the community of the town which will be decorated today with the Banner of Labor First Class, is outstanding. [applause]

We stated during the 14th plenum of our party's Central Committee that despite the difficulties and delays which have arisen because of unfavorable weather we would strive to meet all of this year's targets. We are deeply convinced, dear comrades, that this is both realistic and possible. This conviction is being confirmed here in Bytom, being confirmed in the whole Katowice Voivodship, where patriotism and dedication to the ideals of socialism are being expressed in daily, honest effort, daily, persistent endeavor to achieve the chose aim. [applause]

For this I thank you. I thank you and at the same time I convey to you, the people of Bytom, best wishes of full success in the implementation of tasks you have undertaken. I wish you satisfaction and joy and that your town may become more beautiful, that you may live and work in it ever better, just as you all deserve.

JABLONSKI TAKES PART IN COLLEGIUM OF PUBLIC PROSECUTION

LD032100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, took part today in an enlarged meeting of the Collegium of the Polish People's Republic's Public Prosecution.

Lucjan Czubinski, prosecutor general, gave an assessment of the development of the activity of public prosecution on the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and described the tasks of public prosecution organs in the present development phase of the socialist society. The main trends of actions of public prosecution aimed at the further raising of the level of security, protection of social assets and of citizens's peaceful life and rights and steps against negative symptoms impeding the socio-economic development, were dealt with in the report and during the discussion.

During the session Henryk Jablonski pointed to the need of a continuous evolution of the public prosecution's functioning as an important factor of the shaping of the moral face of the developing socialist society against the wide background of social changes taking place in Poland. The chairman of the Council of State devoted much attention to negative social symptoms, which are relics or reproduction of systems of values alien to socialism. Pointing out that the objective conditions for the forming of a new type of interhuman relations existing in our country must be consistently exploited for the strengthening of socialist values and posture.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BBC--London PAP--Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television, visited London. He met Ian Trethowan, director of the British State Radio and Television Network, BBC, and discussed problems concerning BBC cooperation with the Polish radio and television. M. Szczepanski was received by Lord Goronwy-Roberts, secretary of state in the British Foreign Office. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA

Khartoum Document Signing Speech

AU021348 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at document signing ceremony in Khartoum 25 April 1979]

[Text] We are ending our visit to Sudan with particularly positive results. The talks I have had with my friend and brother, President Numayri, as well as the talks between the delegations of the two countries, have yielded very good results. They are included in the documents on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. One can state that they open up new prospects for expanding collaboration and cooperation in all fields.

I would like to make special mention of the treaty of friendship and cooperation which marks an historic event in relations between Romania and Sudan. On the basis of its provisions, the treaty places relations between our countries on a lasting basis. It asserts the determination of the two countries and peoples, of the two governments and the heads of state to militate with all their determination to achieve new relations among all states throughout the world. We pledge to resolutely apply the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs. Certainly, the application of these principles is in the interests of each people and insures conditions for each nation's free development. They proceed, of course, from the general and personal interests of each nation, of each citizen of the given country. By implementing them one can insure the solution of the complex problems of today's world in the interest of detente, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

Indeed, we want relations between Romania and Sudan--included also in the treaty of friendship and cooperation--to give an impetus to the policy of detente, cooperation and peace throughout the world. Our peoples are vitally interested in their socio-economic development and, therefore, they wish for peace, they want to develop good relations of cooperation with their neighbors, with all states throughout the world.

This is why one can state that relations between Romania and Sudan serve not only the interests of the two peoples, but also the general cause of progress, cooperation, detente and peace.

Dear friend, president of Sudan, dear Sudanese friends, you can rest assured that we will do all we can to fulfill the tasks under the treaty and the agreements and accords that have been signed on this occasion.

Once again I want to express our thanks for the reception and hospitality we have enjoyed during our visit to Sudan.
I would like to take this opportunity to repeat the invitation extended to you and your wife to visit Romania in the not too distant future.
In conclusion, I would like to wish the friendly Sudanese people great prosperity, well-being and peace.
For a good cooperation between Romania and Sudan! (applause]

Cable to As-Sadat

AU021007 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo.

On leaving the Arab Republic of Egypt, I have the great pleasure of thanking you most cordially for the hospitality and warm friendship extended to us during our short visit to your country and convey to you wishes for health, happiness and full success in attaining the friendly Egyptian people's aspirations for progress, peace and prosperity.

I am convinced that our new meeting and the talks and exchanges of views on this occasion will mark a new and important point in developing Romanian-Egyptian relations, to the full benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe, the Middle East and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

COVERAGE OF PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU'S RECENT ACTIVITIES

Congratulates Tanzania'a Nyerere

AU021006 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the revolutionary party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

On the 15th anniversary of the national day of the United Republic of Tanzania, I have the great pleasure of extending warm congratulations and best wishes for personal happiness to you as well as wishes for progress and prosperity for the friendly Tanzanian people, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally.

I am convinced that the friendly relations of close cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to expand and develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Tanzanian peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace, freedom and national independence and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Congratulates Afghan President

AU021027 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul.

On the first anniversary of Revolution Day of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I extend heartfelt congratulations to you and wishes for full success to the Afghan people along the road of progress, prosperity and free and independent development.

I express the conviction that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop on manifold planes, to the common benefit of the Romanian and Afghan people and in the interest of the cause of peace and international understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Receives Italian Social Democrats

AU031855 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the delegation of the Italian Social Democratic Party [PSDI] led by party Secretary General Pietro Longo, who is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0500 GMT on 3 May reports that the delegation arrived "last night."] The delegation also consists of (Ruggiero Poletti), PSDI deputy secretary general and director of L'UMANITA newspaper; (Horazzo Piatovento), chairman of the Italian financial society for the manufacturing industry; and (Gian Moroni), member of the PSDI Central Committee and chief of the party Secretariat.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu and Constantin Dascalescu, members of the Executive Political Committee and secretaries of the RCP Central Committee; Ghizela Vass, member of the party Central Committee; and Mircea Angelescu, deputy chief editor of SCINTEIA newspaper. The delegation chief extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of PSDI Chairman Giuseppe Saragat and of the entire party leadership. Pietro Longo also highly praised President Nicolae Ceausescu's stupendous international activity devoted to strengthening cooperation between nations and to the cause of independence, peace and international security.

Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to extend warm greetings to PSDI Chairman Giuseppe Saragat, and to the entire party leadership, on behalf of the RCP leadership and himself personally. During the meeting the sides briefed each other on activities and concerns of the two parties and exchanged views on certain topical international issues.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations existing between the RCP and PSDI and the determination to act to expand these ties, to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of the general cause of peace, democracy, national independence, social progress and international understanding and cooperation. They reiterated the desire of the two parties to contribute to developing and deepening traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Italy in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields and to strengthening bilateral cooperation in resolving the great problems facing contemporary mankind.

They paid particular attention to European matters. In this respect they pointed out the need to intensify efforts to attain real security and broad cooperation in Europe, to efficiently implement the provisions of the Helsinki conference's final document, which are a single whole, and to properly prepare the 1980 Madrid conference. The sides stressed that the attainment of lasting peace on our continent requires firm and concrete measures for military disengagement and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. They also emphasized the need to act to continue and consolidate the course of detente, to eliminate the hotbeds of tension and conflict still existing in various parts of the world and to widely promote political negotiations as the only means for peacefully solving contentious problems.

The sides stressed that in order to strengthen world peace and security it is particularly important to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new international economic order, which can insure the faster progress of all states, particularly of those lagging behind, as well as world economic stability. Both sides pointed out the importance of strengthening cooperation between all leftwing, democratic and progressive forces, regardless of their philosophical, ideological or religious beliefs, in the struggle for insuring the working people's basic rights against reactionary forces and neofascism and for attaining the ideals of progress, prosperity and peace of all peoples. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meets Mexican Oil Company Director

AU031858 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu this afternoon received Jorge Diaz Serrano, president and director general of the Mexican state company Petroleos Mexicanos-PEMEX, who paid a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Emilio Carderon Puig, ambassador of the United Mexican states to Bucharest, was also present.

President Nicolae Ceausescu discussed with the guest certain issues concerning the promotion of mutually advantageous cooperation between specialized Romanian enterprises and the PEMEX state company in the field of oil industry. They also broached certain aspects of the world energy situation and pointed out the increasingly important role devolving on cooperation between states, and, in this context, between Romania and Mexico, for finding equitable solutions to current and future energy problems in the interest of all peoples. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Attends Opening of Spring Fair

AU041021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu have participated this morning in the official opening of the Sixth International Spring Fair and the Third International Chemistry Show, a prestigious economic-commercial event hosted by Romania's capital city. On his arrival in the Scinteia square, the Romanian head of state was warmly welcomed by thousands of Bucharesters. Now, President Nicolae Ceausescu is visiting the pavilions of the fair and show in Scinteia Square.

MINISTERS ATTEND ISRAELI EMBASSY NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU032026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/5/1979--On the 31st anniversary of the setting up of the State of Israel, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Aba Gefen, gave a reception on May 3. Suzana Gadea, minister of education and instruction, Constantin Statescu, minister of justice, Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, personalities of the cultural and scientific life of Romania participated in the reception. Also invited were the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Romania and other members of the diplomatic corps.

GIOSAN, ANDREI CONGRATULATE USSR COUNTERPARTS

AU021020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, sent congratulatory telegrams to Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the USSR Council of Nationalities, on their reelection to these positions.

Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Andrey Gromyko, on his reappointment as USSR minister of foreign affairs.

ARMENIAN SSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS 21-28 APR

AU021005 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Text] A delegation of aktivists of the Armenian SSR branch of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, led by Anatoliy Ashotovich Mkrtchyan, section head at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and deputy of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, paid a visit to Romania between 21 and 28 April at the invitation of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR [ARLUS].

The delegation had talks at the ARLUS General Council, at the county party committees of Sinaia and Timis, and toured economic and social-cultural establishments in Bucharest and other cities.

The delegation was received by Comrade Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the ARLUS General Council.

The delegation was seen off upon departure by Comrade Florian Balaure, prorector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, member of the ARLUS General Council, and by ARLUS aktivists. Also present were members of the USSR Embassy in Bucharest.

RCP SECRETARY DASCALESCU RECEIVES CCP OFFICIAL

AU032025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/5/1979--Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received on May 3 the delegation of party and state activists of the People's Republic of China, led by Li Dengyeng, secretary of the Gansu Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, who paid a visit of friendship and [word indistinct] to Romania, over April 12-May 3.

JOURNALISTS COUNCIL RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL AWARD

AU031900 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] A festive ceremony took place today in Bucharest, when the Romanian Journalists Council was awarded the 1979 prize of the International Journalists Organization for merits in strengthening peace, international cooperation and understanding between peoples and in defending humanistic principles. The award was presented by (Jiri Kukas), general secretary of the International Journalists Organization, who pointed out the democratic and progressive traditions of the Romanian press, the fruitful activity of the Romanian Journalists Council at the international level and the contribution of our country's journalists to attaining peace and good understanding among peoples.

BRIEFS

BORDER CONVENTION WITH BULGARIA--A Romanian-Bulgarian convention on the protection, maintenance and reconstruction of the border line and border signals in the land sector of the Romania-Bulgaria state border, signed in Bucharest on 27 May 1978, was ratified in Sofia where exchange of ratification instruments took place. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 79 p 6 AU]

NEW DPRK EMBASSY BUILDING--The construction site of the new DPRK Embassy building in Bucharest was opened on 25 April. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, SALT

LD031915 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] In expectation of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic nuclear weapons--SALT-II, Milika Sundic discusses Soviet-U.S. relations in his commentary. [Sundic--being recording]

Preparations for the signing of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on SALT-II are, judging by everything, in their final stage. According to a report of the REUTER agency datelined Washington, Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, and the Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin should, at their meeting today, reach accord on the last details of the agreement. The date of the meeting between Brezhnev and Carter to sign the new SALT-II agreement would be fixed as early as next week.

The venue of the meeting of the two statesmen is kept secret but as matters stand at present Brezhnev will not be going to the United States. Moscow and Washington have apparently agreed that the signing of the agreement be held in a European capital. The meeting would take place only in June because--as a State Departmenr representative has said--at least a month is needed to prepare the details of the meeting between Brezhnev and Carter.

The new SALT-II agreement will not have the significance which it would have had if it had been signed a few years ago, at least not from the point of view of the (?two signatories). However, if one bears in mind the general state of Soviet-American relations and above all the lack of trust between the superpowers, the signing of the new agreement as well as the Brezhnev-Carter meeting will certainly reflect positively on the development of Soviet-American cooperation as a whole. Thus the new agreement, although it will not mark the end of the arms race, will--as Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, said a few days ago--contribute, judging by everything, to creating the conditions to start, immediately after the signing of the SALT II agreement, negotiations on a SALT-III agreement, principled discussions on which have already been held.

The improvement of Soviet-American relations which will, in all likelihood, take place if forecasts about an early signing of the SALT-II agreement should come true, will also exert a positive influence on the relations between East and West. However, hopes about a more fundamental change in the existing world situation are not great. The Middle East, southern Africa and Southeast Asia will remain the stumbling block, both in relations between East and West as well as in the relations between the two blocs and the rest of the world. This is so all the more because both great powers see the new SALT-II agreement as an opportunity to become involved even more deeply and more broadly in the direction of consolidating their acquired positions in Africa and Asia, where their presence and influence has become part of general bloc rivalry aimed at a fresh redistribution of the spheres of influence.

In view of the fact that peace between great powers has never meant peace for everybody, many complex tasks arise for the countries which do not belong to blocs, that is for the nonalined movement. The basic task is to preserve the movement from the penetrations of bloc policy, the consequence of which would be the reorientation of the nonalined movement. The nonalined countries, it goes without saying, have never questioned the need for peace between the blocs, that is, between the great powers, but in the same vein they cannot accept that major problems, such as the problem of general and controlled disarmament, be left to the exclusive jurisdiction of the great powers.

In other words, not a single agreement by the great powers, no matter how significant it might be, can rid the world of fear from fresh war conflicts, if all countries both large and small do not benefit from such an agreement.

PRESIDENCY PREPARES REPORT ON ANTI-YUGOSLAV ACTIVITY

LD031502 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 3 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 3, (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has assessed the country's internal security as stable and stated that the organized activity of hostile elements at home has been rendered impossible.

Yugoslavia's activity at the international level and the growth of its reputation abroad have also considerably contributed to the terrorist section of the anti-Yugoslav political emigration increasingly losing ground in the countries they found refuge in.

This was stated in a report prepared by the Presidency for a debate at the Assembly of Yugoslavia on the protection of Yugoslavia's constitutional order. The debate is set for next Monday.

The report says that members of fascist and pro-fascist anti-Yugoslav emigrant organizations--although compromised morally as well as politically--are trying to create a kind of common platform for subversive activity against Yugoslavia. They are launching various forms of anti-Yugoslav activity, including the attempts to create their strongholds also in Yugoslavia.

Intentions of the fascist emigration to carry out subversive-terrorist actions in Yugoslavia have been thwarted, underlines the report prepared by the Presidency of Yugoslavia. Abroad, however, these anti-Yugoslav [word indistinct] groups have carried out a number of assassinations, attacks or blackmailing attempts among Yugoslav citizens and immigrants. They set fires or planted explosive devices at a number of Yugoslav diplomatic or consular missions and [word indistinct] offices abroad. In 1977 and last year alone members of the anti-Yugoslav citizens or immigrants. [sentence as received] They were responsible too for 47 subversive or terrorist acts and about 30 anti-Yugoslav provocations of various kinds.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia has assessed as favourable Yugoslavia's cooperation with some of the countries in which this emigration has found refuge, in suppressing and restricting the activity of anti-Yugoslav terrorist emigration. Authorities in these countries, with the assistance and cooperation of Yugoslav authorities, have detected and arrested a number of anti-Yugoslav terrorists, the report says.

However, there are still forces abroad who support the fascist emigration in its activities against Yugoslavia and sometimes even come forward as its protectors.

In contrast, Yugoslavia has acted resolutely to prevent any attempt by international terrorists to find refuge on its territory and organize or carry out terrorist acts against other countries, the report of the Presidency of Yugoslavia underlines. It stresses that Yugoslavia is still exposed to subversive propaganda activity on the part of aggressive circles abroad who launch anti-Yugoslav campaigns on a larger scale, especially at the time of major events abroad or in Yugoslavia.

Thus a number of foreign intelligence points have been discussed and spies or secret agents identified in Yugoslavia. In 1977-78, eleven Yugoslav and foreign citizens were convicted of spying or other subversive activities and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A number of foreigners were given suspended sentences or expelled from the country.

The report goes on to say that Yugoslavia has given a substantial contribution to combatting international crime also within the framework of the Interpol. In particular it helped in suppressing the illegal traffic in narcotics as well as the distribution of counterfeit bills and thefts of the objects of arts or culture.

Although the borders of Yugoslavia were crossed by about 129 million people last year alone, the Presidency of Yugoslavia has assessed the state of security on the country's borders as satisfactory.

BORBA VIEWS BULGARIAN CHURCH PAPER ARTICLE ON MACEDONIA

AU022100 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 16 April, on page nine, carries a 1,550-word article by Dragan Nikolic entitled "Arguments Are Nevertheless Stronger," reviewing and refuting an article entitled "Historical Research Requires Objectivity, Absence of Prejudice and Ethics," which was published by the newspaper TSURKOVEN VESTNIK, organ of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, and "quickly reprinted in its entirety by POGLED, organ of the Bulgarian journalists," and carried in the form of "extensive excerpts" by BTA, "official state news agency" and by Sofia Radio in its regular Serbo-Croatian program.

According to BORBA "the anger of the Bulgarian metropolitans" expressed in their TSURKOVEN VESTNIK article was provoked by Yugoslav historian Dr Slavko Dimevski with his article "Testimony About National Development" carried by BORBA on 29 November 1978. In this article Dr Dimevski reported that some 15 years ago he had found "in Bulgarian Patriarch Kiril's personal archives 'the rules of the Macedonian insurgent committee of 1878,' a valuable testimony that the Kresnensko uprising of 100 years ago had a Macedonian national liberation character, that is, that it did not have the character of 'a rebellion of Bulgarians in Macedonia' because of the decisions of the Berlin Congress, as was presented by the Bulgarian bourgeoisie and the Sofia court."

Noting that this document does not appear in the recently published collection of the late Patriarch Kiril's documents on the Kresnensko uprising, BORBA says that Patriarch Kiril allowed Dr Slavko Dimevski, his friend and close associate in scientific work, to make a photographic copy of the document on condition that he would only publish it after his death. Dr Dimevski has done just that. However, the Bulgarian metropolitans now call his report "nothing but 'a shameful foregery.'" They even claim that, if the Bulgarian patriarch really committed such an "'irresponsible'" act and allowed Dimevski to copy his documents, "'this would soon after his death negate his entire work and commit thousands of pages of his works to oblivion.'" They deny that Dimevski collaborated scientifically with Patriarch Kiril and appraise Dimevski's "report as 'tarnishing' the patriarch's name and work." However, BORBA says, providing no facts to support their claims, the Bulgarian metropolitans wrongly conclude that Patriarch Kiril could not be so favorably inclined toward Dimevski when he never made any such gesture even toward "'his closest friends and contemporaries.'" Dr Dimevski has an entire collection of letters from Patriarch Kiril showing that "they were close friends and collaborators," BORBA says.

Still, BORBA continues, "there is no reason not to believe the metropolitans that their church does not hold the 1878 insurgent rules and that, following the listing of documents prepared by them, the documents from the late Patriarch Kiril's personal archives were transferred to the state archives where they will be certainly insured against any future photographic copying."

Quoting passages from the document involved, the rules of the Macedonian insurgent committee, BORBA says that it is not able to read the word "Bulgarian" where the document uses the word "Macedonian" in the way the Bulgarian metropolitans do it, according to their own admission.

All in all, BORBA further says, "we do not see what can be criticized in the morals of the Yugoslav historian who has published his report only after the death of Bulgarian Patriarch Kiril. We do not believe that Patriarch Kiril lacked in wisdom when he advised his friend to publish this document only after his death. Everything leads to the conclusion that Patriarch Kiril knew his contemporaries, the metropolitans, better than they knew him.

"But as regards the aforementioned Bulgarian information media, it strikes the eye that in their daily anti-Yugoslav work they are now no longer selective in their choice either of occasions or of allies," BORBA concluded.

The article is accompanied by a facsimile reproduction of the first page of the 1878 rules of the Macedonian insurgent committee and by another facsimile reproduction of a letter from Patriarch Kiril to Dr Slavko Dimevski dated 30 December 1964.

POLITIKA SCORES IDEA OF INFORMATION COMMISSIONS

AU022100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 79 p 9 AU

[Slavoljub Djukic commentary: "We Shall Form a Commission..."]

[Excerpts] An idea has entered grandly the theses on information which, if they receive support, will serve as the basis for a future law. This idea is a proposal that a commission for protecting the right to information be set up within the SAWP. As many as four articles of the theses (out of 24) are devoted to the protection of the right to information. However, this is not one of those ideas which are accepted with open arms and easily as a fascinating innovation. Even at the beginning it attracts more attacks than defense, and it has attracted so much attention that the discussion of the theses, which otherwise are full of substance, has turned into a declaring of opinions in favor or against them.

The idea has several weak points. The first one is that it is not sufficiently explained.

As we understand it, the commissions would have a double task: to protect citizens, institutions and society as a whole from misuse of public utterances and from turning the information media into a private domain; and to protect journalism from strong institutions, groups and individuals if they try to monopolize the public media. (In fact, this second role of the commissions, to defend independent and responsible journalism, is not clearly expressed in the theses. But it could be understood from the oral explanations.)

Nobody, of course, denies the need to protect the right to information.

Almost 80 percent of journalists are members of the League of Communists. All the journalists' collectives have published councils which constitute or should be an important factor of social influence on the policy of the information media. In their professional and political composition, they are authoritative bodies which have the opportunity to influence the contents of public media. And all these, this number of people, were not able "to protect the right to information": We shall form a commission within the SAWP! Another one, for commissions or sections for information already exist in the SAWP.

No new bill, even ideally drafted, can replace the consciousness of the journalist profession and a social climate in which conditions for a truth-loving and responsible journalism are created. Even less can this be done by a commission about which one does not know how it will work and which creates a certain mistrust toward the present forms of social influence and generates the illusion that it is just this commission that will resolve this problem. It would be better to take greater care about the functioning of the existing institutions. This, after all, is a problem which is broader than journalism. This is why we have paid so much attention to the idea of forming the commissions, bearing in mind that the theses make possible substantive discussions about essential questions of information, which certainly will be talked about in the discussions to come.

CROATIAN TRADE UNIONS ADOPT COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

AU292145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Zagreb, 24 April TANJUG--As of today Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility began to be implemented in the trade union organizations and organs and in the Croatian Trade Union Federation. The decision on this was adopted at today's session by the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation, which adopted the bases for the application of collective work and responsibility in the Croatian trade union organization. A decision on the organization and manner of work was also adopted, according to which all organs of the trade union and the trade union federation are determined as collective bodies in which all members enjoy equal rights and responsibilities, along with the introduction of the institution of a chairman whose mandate runs for 1 year.

Vlado Mihaljevic, heretofore president of the council, was elected first chairman of the Council of the Croatian Trade Union Federation with a 1-year mandate. Twenty-eight members of the Presidium of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation and six executive secretaries in the council were also elected.

BAR PORT, RAILROAD REOPENED AFTER EARTHQUAKE

AU031642 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 79 p 11 AU

[B. Milosevic report]

[Summary] "Bar, 28 April--The first trains since the earthquake reached the Bar port today and work in three shifts has been introduced on the undamaged part of the quay." Six ocean-going ships are being unloaded and loaded in the port. The 15 April earthquake destroyed parts of the railroad line between Sutomore and Bar. Line repairs were completed this morning and rail traffic was resumed. In Bar port almost 2 kilometers of quays were seriously damaged in the earthquake, but damage along 760 meters of the quay was slight and ships are being handled there in three shifts. All the 1,400 workers in the port are working today.

BRIEFS

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Today the PRC economic delegation headed by (Zhou Yenlou), deputy minister of the association of imports of technology of the Ministry for Chemical Industry, visited two work organizations of the Ina petroleum industry, the Sisak oil refinery and the Kutina petrochemical factory. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 79 p 6 AU]